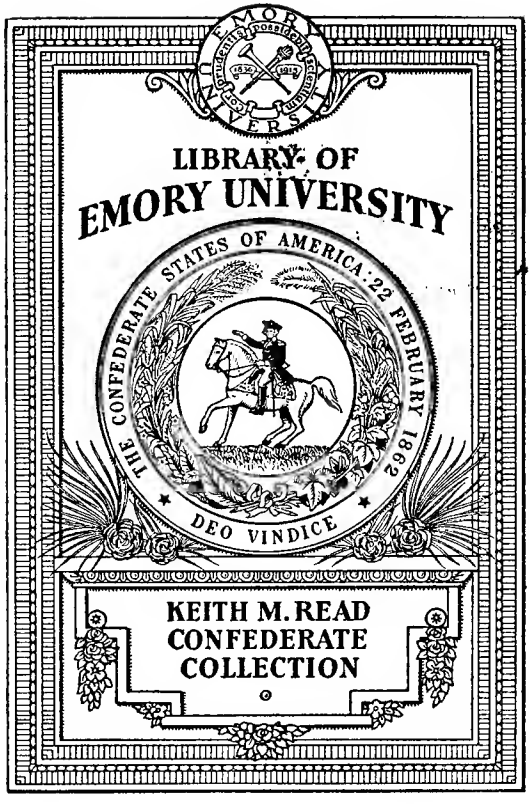

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HISTORY

OF THE

FORTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

BY

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Late Surgeon of the Regiment.

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PREFACE.

This volume is offered to survivors of the regiment as an outline history only; a bare statement of events with which we were closely identified, arranged chronologically, leaving comrades to supply details from memory. A more minute history would require access to official reports, orders etc., which the writer has not been able to obtain.

What there is of the military history of the Officers and Men has been obtained under great difficulties. When the writer first determined to make a complete roster of the regiment, he expected to find all the material for such a paper in the Adjutant-General's office, at Columbus, but beyond the original muster-in rolls, this office has no records of our regiment, all others being at Washington City. Personal application for permission to copy, as well as a similar application by Adjutant-General Smith, of our State, was met by the statement that no copy of the rolls could be made by others than the clerks of the Department, and that they were so pressed with work that the courtesy was impossible. For this reason, all facts as to recruits, promotions, transfers, discharges, deaths, etc., have been obtained through a very general correspondence with comrades, many of whom have valuable memoranda. Great care has been taken to verify all statements as to those killed, dying in hospital, discharged or transferred; and all those enrolled and not thus accounted for, or by muster-out, may fairly be presumed to have served out their full time.

Doubtless, errors and imperfections will be found in the roster, but it may serve as a basis for another, when some one, with better facilties, may undertake a more perfect record. As it is, the writer offers the result of his labors to his old comrades with the hope that they will find it of interest and value.

WEST JEFFERSON, O., June, 1884.

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HISTORY

OF THE

FORTIETH REGIMENT O. V. INFANTRY.

ORGANIZATION.

The first call of the President for three hundred thousand men to aid in putting down the rebellion was made at a time when the conditions for recruiting were not favorable or encouraging. The result of the battle of Bull Run had shattered the hopes of the North that a campaign of sixty days would end the war. Up to midsummer of 1861 the magnitude and duration of the strife inaugurated at Fort Sumpter had not been dreamed of, but when twice sixty days had passed and found the South not only with armies daily growing stronger, but with the plainly expressed sympathy of France and England, as well as the good-will of no inconsiderable element in States not seceded, the extent and serious character of the undertaking gradually dawned upon the Northern mind.

In August of that year it was proposed to raise another Ohio regiment, and Governor Dennison commissioned Jonathan Cranor, late a Captain in the Eleventh O. V I., Lieutenant-Colonel, with authority to recruit such regiment, to be called the Fortieth O. V I. The appointment was made at the suggestion of Major McDowell, of the

regular army, later a Major-General. With such authority, Lieut. Col. Cranor set about the work assigned him, and early in September recruiting was fairly commenced. The several companies were enrolled as follows:

Company "A" was enrolled by William Jones, at West Jefferson, Madison Co., Ohio, reported at Camp Chase, September 10th, and was mustered into the service September 19th, 1861.

Company "B" was enrolled by James Haworth, at Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, entered Camp Chase, September 18th, and was mustered into the service Septem ber 19th, 1861.

Company "C" was enrolled by Thomas Acton, at London, Madison Co., Ohio, reported at Camp Chase, September 10th, and was mustered into the service September 21st, 1861.

Company "D" was enrolled by James Watson, at London, Madison Co., Ohio, reported at Camp Chase, September 10th, and was mustered into the service September 30th, 1861.

Company "E" was enrolled by John D. Gennett, at Versailles, Darke Co., Ohio, entered Camp Chase, September 19th, and was mustered into the service October 5th, 1861.

Company "F" was enrolled at Camp Chase by John L. Reeves and John F Mahon, and was mustered into the service December 12th, 1861.

Company "G" was enrolled by Charles G. Matchett, at Camp Chase, and was mustered into the service November 21, 1861.

Company "H" was enrolled at Camp Chase by Wm. Cunningham and Mathew O. Junkin, and was mustered into the service November 21st, 1881.

Company "I" was enrolled at Camp Chase by Andrew

R. Calderwood, John W Smith, and Milton Kemper, and was mustered into the Service December 9th, 1861.

Company "K" was enrolled at Camp Chase by Alexander A. Knapp, and was mustered into the service November 30th, 1861.

On December 11th, 1861, the organization was completed and mustered in as a regiment.

During all the time following the enrollment and mustering of companies, the work of drill, and training in the duties of the Camp had gone steadily forward, so that by the time of the completion of the organization, the regiment was a body of men noticeable in the Camp for its discipline and splendid material, and its apparent efficiency was a matter of pride to officers and men.

ORDERED TO THE FIELD.

For some months following the attack upon Fort Sumpter the position of Kentucky was that of neutrality. Absurd as this position seems now in the light of subsequent events, yet it was fairly maintained until in July, no armed bodies of either beligerent being found in the State until the 9th of that month, when Bishop General Polk occupied Columbus, Ky., with a large Rebel force. Preceding this, however, much recruiting for either side was done in the State, but the points of *rendevous* were, for the Rebels, along the northern line of Tennessee, and for the Nationalists, in Indiana, opposite Louisville, and it was not until July 2nd that Camp Dick Robinson, a few miles below Lexington, was established for recruiting purposes for our army. This period of neutrality was probably no disadvantage to the North, for although the loyalty of Kentucky to the Union cannot be doubted, as

in proof of it she sent fifty-five thousand brave soldiers into the Union armies, yet there was a large element, and the ruling class, that were Secessionists, and who would have forced Kentucky out of the Union had the war been precipitated upon her territory early, as it was in Virginia. From July there was no farther hesitation on either side in occupying strategic points in the State, or sending forces where they were needed. The mountain region of Eastern Kentucky was decided in its adherence to the Union, and yet there were sufficient Southern sympathizers among the mountaineers to invite the Confederate forces there for subsistence among the people, and to prevent enlistment in Federal regiments. In October, Colonel Williams had collected, at Prestonburg on Big Sandy, a force of two thousand, and from this position threatened an invasion of Central Kentucky by way of McCormick's Gap. To repel this threatened invasion, General Nelson was ordered from Maysville with a small force, and marching by way of Olympia Springs and Hazel Green, at both places having spirited engagements with Rebel cavalry, he reached Prestonburg, only to find that the enemy had retreated. Pressing forward, Nelson overtook the enemy at the mouth of Ivy Creek, October 8th, when, after a sharp engagement, the Rebels retreated in disorder. General Nelson continued his march to Piketon, but the Rebels having retreated through Pound Gap, our forces were withdrawn to Louisville.

Soon after the close of Nelson's campaign up Sandy, the Valley was again overrun by irregular bands of Rebel soldiers, and the loyal population subjected to many annoyances and depredations, and early in December Humphrey Marshall, with a force estimated at from three to six thousand men, invaded Eastern Kentucky and took a position on the road from Paintville to Prestonburg.

To expel this invading force, General Buell, commanding the Department of the Ohio, organized the Eighteenth Brigade, Army of the Ohio, composed of the Fortieth and Forty-second Ohio Infantry, the Fourteenth and Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, three battalions of Woodford's Kentucky Cavalry, and McLaughlin's squadron of Ohio Cavalry, with Colonel James A. Garfield in command.

To take our place in this new organization, and be ready for our part in the proposed campaign, our regiment left Camp Chase in the afternoon of December 17th, and went by rail to Paris, Kentucky, and went into camp on the farm of Brutus Clay, where we remained long enough to be supplied with the necessary wagon train. Leaving there, the regiment marched for Prestonburg with a view of getting to the rear of Marshall's position near Paintville. On this march we passed through Mt. Sterling, Hazel Green, McCormick's Gap, and Saliersville. The march was a hard one, the roads were wretched, the mules unbroken and almost unmanageable, the rain almost incessant, and take it altogether it was a march that would have tried the patience and stamina of veterans. At Licking Station the march was interrupted for two days by high water, and no means of crossing the streams, and before advancing, the regiment was ordered to Paintville instead of Prestonburg.

Meantime, Colonel Garfield, with the larger portion of the brigade, had marched up the Sandy Valley from Catlettsburg, and on the evening of January 7th, encamped near Paintville, Colonel Bolles with his West Virginia cavalry having driven the enemy's cavalry from a strong position at the mouth of Jennings Creek. On the 8th, Colonel Garfield with his own regiment, and a portion of the Fourteenth Kentucky, made a demonstration against

Marshall's position, two miles south of Paintville, but found it abandoned, the enemy having become alarmed at Garfield's approach in front, and our position at Licking Station with the apparent purpose of getting in his rear at Prestonburg.

BATTLE OF MIDDLE CREEK.

Our regiment rested at Paintville on the 8th, for the purpose of drawing supplies of clothing, shoes, and rations. Colonel Garfield having fallen back from his advance, the entire brigade was at Paintville on the night of January 8th. Leaving a strong reserve under Lieutenant Colonel Sheldon, the brigade advanced on the morning of the 9th, towards Prestonburg; Colonel Cranor, with four companies, commanded by Captains Jones, Acton, Reeves and Knapp, being in advance. No enemy was found until after night-fall, when our advance was fired upon at Abbott Mountain. Farther progress for the night being impracticable, the troops bivouacked, and without fires, or shelter from a cold, drenching rain, passed a wretched night. It is not probable that Colonel Garfield on the morning of the 10th had any clear conception of the position of the enemy, as in fact, from the nature of the country, and the lack of any considerable demonstration on the preceding night, it was impossible that he should have. So, when the battle was opened on the 10th, it was the result of several detachments being sent forward to feel the enemy. On the right, two companies of Kentucky troops were sent forward to develop the enemies dispositions for defense, while on the left, Captain Jones and Captain Reeves, with two hundred men from the Fortieth Ohio, crossed Middle Creek, and at one o'clock

became engaged with the enemy. The reinforcement of these two advanced detachments soon brought on the battle. Colonel Garfield ordered Colonel Cranor, with five hundred men from the several regiments of the brigade, to the left, there to take command. The main force of the enemy was concentrated on our left, where the fighting, although irregular, was at times severe, and continued with but slight advantages to either side for several hours. During this engagement upon the left, the enemy made an attempt to turn the right of our little army, but was handsomely repulsed. The reserve, under Lieut. Col. Sheldon, having now arrived, at 4 P. M. Colonel Garfield made preparation to press the enemy at all points, but before any general advance of our line had been made, Colonel Cranor ordered Captain Knapp, of the Fortieth, and Captain Williams, of the Forty-second Ohio, to charge the enemy in their immediate front with the bayonet, an order that was executed in the most gallant style, and before which, just as the early gloom of a winter night fell upon the scene, the enemy fled, and the battle was ended.

This, the first battle in which our regiment was engaged, was remarkable in many respects, and in none more so than in the disparity in numbers and losses. On our side the force actually engaged did not exceed nine hundred, and Colonel Garfield reports his losses as one killed and seven wounded. Humphrey Marshall's forces were estimated at not less than thirty-five hundred, and Van Horn, in his History of the Army of the Cumberland, places the loss of the enemy at one hundred and twenty-five killed. This would give them a loss in wounded, supposing the usual ratio of killed to wounded, at over six hundred, or a total of say eight hundred. In the absence of any such numbers left on the field, and any official report by

Humphrey Marshall, I think Van Horn's estimate should be considered as somewhat loosely made. Another remarkable thing was the prompt success of the expedition in the face of so many difficultics. There is no doubt but that Marshall's forces were largely overestimated. Late in 1861 there was a disposition to greatly exaggerate the force of the enemy in Kentucky. General Buel, January 3d, 1862, in writing General Halleck, estimates the enemy's force at eighty thousand men on a line from Bowling Green to Columbus, Kentucky. This was exclusive of the forces under Zollicoffer advancing from Cumberland Gap, and those under Marshall in the Sandy Valley. The results of the campaign against Zollicoffer, and that against Forts Donaldson and Henry, demonstrated the comparative weakness of the enemy, and it is now understood that their forces did not reach half the number estimated by General Buell. Pollard, in his "Lost Cause," in speaking of the inadequacy of General Johnson's force for any forward movement late in 1861, says, "the people of the South were as much imposed upon by this false estimate of the Confederate forces in Kentucky, as were the people of the North;" and says further, "that it is doubtful if General Johnson ever had over twenty-three thousand men at Bowling Green, where General Buell estimated their force at forty thousand." In view of these facts, I think we may safely say that Marshall's forces on Sandy were overestimated as to numbers. If not, it is difficult to understand why Marshall, a veteran officer, who had won distinction as the leader of Kentucky troops in the Mexican war, should have permitted the movements of our separate columns until we leisurely got into position at Middle Creek without opposition. Familiar as he was with the topography of Eastern Kentucky, and knowing as he must have known, our

exact strength, if he had three or four thousand men, it is surprising that he did not strike Cranor's column on its march through the mountains, or Garfield's as it marched up Sandy, but should remain idle until the separate columns should form a junction and attack him at leisure. But granting that he had no more than half the force generally conceded to him, the result of the campaign was no less remarkable than gratifying. To the people of the North the news of our success came like a gleam of sunshine on a cloudy day. For nearly a year they had given freely of their men and treasure, and in return had the disasters at Big Bethel, Ball's Bluff, Bull Run, and Belmont, a series of reverses that almost seemed to demonstrate that Southern impetuosity was more than a match for Northern patriotism. Skirmish though it was, when compared with later contests, yet it was the first of a series of victories that scattered the clouds of doubt from Northern minds, and gave prestige to the National arms. Followed as it was, soon, by the defeat of General Zollicoffer at Mill Springs, and the capture of Forts Donaldson and Henry, it should be grouped with these more important engagements, and should have its fair share of praise when we come to consider the events that first caused a feeling of doubt throughout the South as to the ultimate success of their cause.

On January 11th the brigade moved to Prestonburg, but the difficulties in getting supplies at this point caused its withdrawal to Paintville, where it went into camp. February 1st, the question of supplies having been solved, the force again moved up Sandy by steamer to Piketon, the movement having for its object the final expulsion of Humphrey Harshall from the State. When we reached Piketon the enemy had passed Pound Gap, fifty miles to the south, and no farther pursuit was attempted.

PIKETON.

The retreat of Humphrey Marshall virtually ended the mission of the Eighteenth Brigade in Sandy Valley, as there were no subsequent efforts on the part of the enemy to invade Eastern Kentucky. True, a few weeks later a body of Virginia militia, reported at five hundred, took possession of Pound Gap and threw up intrenchments. The place probably was intended to be held as a post of observation. On the 14th of March, with six hundred infantry and one hundred cavalry, Colonel Garfield marched against the position, and on the evening of the 15th reached the foot of the mountain two miles north of the Gap. On the morning of the 16th, sending the cavalry up the Gap road, thus attracting the attention of the enemy, he ordered Colonel Cranor, with a portion of the Fortieth Ohio and one company of the Twenty-second Kentucky, to make a flank movement, hoping to surprise the enemy. With the one company of Kentucky troops in advance, Colonel Cranor and his detachment crept up the mountain side through the brush, the movement being somewhat concealed by a driving snow storm, and reached a point within a few hundred yards before the enemy discovered his approach. The enemy opened fire upon our skirmish line, when Colonel Cranor rapidly advanced his whole line. Taken completely by surprise, after the exchange of a few volleys the enemy fled down the southern slope of the mountain, our cavalry pursuing them vigorously for several miles into Virginia. Our troops passed the night at the foot of the mountain, and in the abandoned Rebel camp, and the next morning, after burning all stores that could not be carried away, the expedition started on its return to Piketon.

A few days later, Colonel Garfield, with the larger por-

tion of the brigade, was ordered to Louisville, leaving Colonel Cranor in command of the detachment consisting of our regiment, Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, and McLaughlin's squadron of cavalry.

Our life at Piketon was uneventful in a military point of view, and yet it was not without interest. There was sufficient of exciting rumors of an approaching enemy to keep us on the alert and to justify occasional scouts by infantry and cavalry. In addition to this, there was a novelty in thus being isolated from the world that had its charms. During the months of February and March there was unprecedented high water, the river rising at one time seventy-two feet in eighteen hours. During these floods large steamers came up to Piketon; one, the Bostona, a large Ohio River packet, making several trips to this point. Even as late as the middle of April the "Sandy Valley," a small but elegantly fitted stern-wheeler, continued its trips to our camp. With such conveniences, of course we were well supplied with rations and forage, and got our mails with considerable promptness and regularity, but after the middle of April the river subsided and the condition of things was materially changed. For a few weeks later, however, the "Little Eva," a large flat-boat, with a steam engine as motive power, accasionally came up, but its capacity was too small to be of advantage in bringing forward military stores. The little nondescript, however, was always welcome, and its shrill whistle down the stream was hailed with a shout. Long after its last trip the camp was frequently aroused from its lethargy by some warrior imitating the whistle of the "Little Eva" from a point below the camp.

After the withdrawal of the steamers, all our supplies were brought in "push boats" from the mouth of Sandy,

a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. These boats were sixty feet long and eight or ten feet wide, and were pushed against the rapid current by crews of lusty men. They were our only means of receiving supplies and were effieient, but it was a slow and laborious method of moving freight or passengers. It being found too slow for postal purposes, our mails were brought up in a canoe, Jake Houston, of Company "A," making several trips in a canoe with the mail to and from the mouth of Sandy

The special feature, however, of our stay at Piketon, and one the longest to be remembered by survivors, was the large amount of sickness among the troops. The Forty-second Ohio left Sandy near the middle of March, only three months from the time of leaving Camp Chase, and yet a history of that regiment reports their loss by death up to that time at eighty-five. This was much larger than ours, but the year we spent on Sandy was more disastrous to our regiment than either of the two following years, when in Tennessee and Georgia we participated in several great battles, and for months was almost constantly under fire. Up to the time of leaving Eastern Kentucky in February, 1863, our losses were: From resignation on account of ill health, fourteen; discharged for disability, fifty-one; died from disease, eighty-three; casualties, three; making a total loss of one hundred and fifty-one, nine-tenths of this loss being in the first four months after leaving Camp Chase.

This alarming mortality among a body of men who, a few months previous, were remarkable for their vigor, was not due to any epidemic, as we had nothing of the kind during the year, but arose largely from exposure, and possibly somewhat from want of attention to proper hygiene, a matter which was much more closely looked after later in the service. The march through the mountains to

Paintville was one of constant exposure and hardship. With a wagon train larger than would have been allowed to a division of troops in 1864, and with mules unbroken and unreliable, it was no small labor to the men to get the train along by pushing and pulling. This, with the continuous rain, and full streams which the men were often compelled to wade, keeping constantly wet for days, broke down hundreds of men, so that on their arrival at Paintville they were in a state of exhaustion. Then came two more days of exposure and excitement at Middle Creek, then two weeks of encampment in what was literally a sea of mud at Paintville, all of which made the men fit subjects for the virulent form of typhoid fever, and the intractable form of diarrhœa that followed and continued through all our stay at Piketon. In addition to these primary causes there were errors in cooking, in location of camps, a want of proper policing of camps, and many other mistakes that the same officers and men would not have made a year later. It is not to be supposed that all our deaths during the year occurred at Piketon; Many of them died at our Post Hospital at Ashland, a few at Louisa, and a still less number at home. The mortality among the sick at Piketon, however, was so great that scarcely a day passed without a dead comrade being carried from one or the other of the hospitals.

DOWN SANDY.

During the months of April and May our life at Piketon became extremely monotonous, and the men watched with some pleasure the gradual diminution of our forage and commissary stores, as the probabilities were that when these failed we would go down the river. At last

the order to move to Prestonburgh came, and on the 13th of June the movement was made. This movement with our trains was a matter of no little difficulty, as the floods had washed away all traces of roads. Several days of preliminary work by the Pioneer corps were required before the train could be sent forward. The sick and most of the stores were sent down on push-boats. The troops got excellent camping grounds at Prestonburgh, and our month's stay there was very pleasant. The people were social, and many of the officers were quartered in the village. The notable event of our stay there was a celebration of the Fourth of July, one feature of it being an excellent dinner gotten up by Company "D," to which the regiment was invited. Another event of importance to us, while at Prestonburgh, was the visit of the Paymaster, who was received with the utmost cordialty.

July 18th. Ordered still farther down the river to Louisa. Stores and sick sent down the river on push-boats. On the passage down, Major McLaughlin, of our cavalry, died. He had been ill for some weeks, and had been urged by friends to go home on sick leave, but with a stern sense of duty he refused to leave his squadron. Just as the boats were starting out on the morning of the 19th, he looked long and intently at the beautiful scenery and expressed great delight in everything around, and an hour later, just as we were passing Lost Creek Shoals, he died. His wife, who had been notified of his illness, was then on her way up Sandy to visit him, and met the body at Louisa.

We remained in Louisa nearly two months, having what is usually called a "good time." In other words, there was no duty other than picket, daily drill and dress parade. For the first time in our Sandy life, dress-parade became a matter of interest. The town contained a few

hundred inhabitants, nearly all of whom came out to see our dress-parades, which gave to our camp a somewhat lively appearance. Another feature of our encampment at Louisa, was a large influx of visitors from Ohio. Quite a number of ladies from home spent several weeks with us, making camp life seem very much like a pic-nic.

September 13th. Moved down to Cattletsburgh, at the mouth of Sandy. I do not think any farther movement was contemplated just then, or if any, it is more than probable that our destination was Louisville. The tide of war was against us in Tennessee. in fact we had been nearly driven from the State. General Bragg was straining every nerve to outstrip Buell in a race to Louisville. General Nelson had met with a disastrous defeat at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30th; General Morgan had been compelled to abandon Cumberland Gap, and with his force of ten thousand men was in full retreat through Kentucky, while Colonel Lightburn was being driven from the Kanawha Valley; in fact, it looked as though the war was to be transferred from the Tennessee to the Ohio River. The position of Colonel Lightburn was so critical that troops were hurried to his aid, we leaving Cattletsburg September 16th, and reaching Gallipolis the next day. Lightburn's troops were encamped at Point Pleasant, a few miles above, while our regiment went into camp one mile above Gallipolis, on the Ohio side of the river. Whatever the emergency might have been calling for the concentration of troops there, it had evidently passed before we reached Gallipolis. Many new regiments were ordered there, which, with General Morgan's force just arrived after its forced march of two hundred and fifty miles from Cumberland Gap, made quite an army. But in a short time this imposing force melted away, the larger portion of it embarking with

General Morgan for Vicksburg, smaller detachments going elsewhere, and we remaining at Gallipolis. At this point the Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry was assigned to our brigade, and an acquaintence began that only terminated with the muster-out of our regiment. The gallant Hoosier regiment was by our side on many long marches and in many hard-fought battles in 1863 and 1864.

While at Gallipolis our life was but a little variation from that in the Sandy Valley, consisting of only the ordinary camp duties. One event, however, broke the monotony. Information having been received that Col. Jenkins, with a force of five hundred rebels was at Buffalo Shoals, a few miles up the Kanawha from Point Pleasant, an expedition was organized and sent out for its capture. Colonel Tully, with infantry and cavalry, was to proceed up the eastern bank of the Kanawha and get in the rear of the enemy, while Colonel Cranor, with eight hundred men, went down the Ohio River twelve miles by steamer, and disembarking at dark, marched all night, reaching the vicinity of the enemy just at day-light. The enemy proved to be in much stronger force than had been reported and strongly entrenched. Not hearing from Colonel Tully, and deciding that an attack by his force alone was unwise, Colonel Cranor ordered a retreat, and the column returned to Gallipolis.

October 14th. We were ordered to Guyandotte, Va., an old town on the Ohio River, the main portion of which had been burned by order of Colonel Zeigler, of the Fifth Virginia Federal Infantry, some months previous, in retaliation for some depredations by the rebels. At this point our brigade consisted of our own regiment, the Eighty-fourth Indiana, McLaughlin's Cavalry, and the One-Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, stationed

at Ashland. The troops having been for some time all withdrawn from Sandy Valley, the Confederates had again become troublesome; irregular bands of soldiers, or guerrillas, annoying the citizens in many ways. So loud and frequent were the calls for protection from the citizens that Colonel Cranor determined to make a demonstration with a portion of his force, hoping to surprise and capture some of the marauding bands and frighten others from the country. With eight hundred men he marched to Cattlettsburgh, October 24th, intending from there to go as far Southwest as Grayson, thence by Louisa and Trout Hill to Guyandotte, thus effectually scouring the region suffering most from rebel presence. For some days before starting there had been rumors of an aggregation of these rebel gangs at some point up the Guyandotte River, but the rumors did not take shape to deserve attention until the evening of the 24th, when Colonel Trussler, of the Eighty-fourth Indiana, who had been left in command at Guyandotte with a small force, thought they were sufficiently definite to justify a notice to Colonel Cranor, then at Cattletsburgh, that our camps were in danger from an attack from Guyandotte Valley. On receipt of this information, Colonel Cranor abandoned his expedition and marched rapidly back to Guyandotte, and was greatly chagrined to find that the alarm causing his backward movement was unfounded. On October 30th another scout with a less force was made into the country towards Sandy, but no force of the enemy was met and the expedition returned without results.

UP SANDY AGAIN.

November 14th the brigade moved to Cattletsburgh, mouth of Sandy River. Both officers and men of our regiment had a great aversion to spending another winter in Eastern Kentucky, where no opportunity for active service or distinction was afforded. Prior to leaving Guyandotte, Colonel Cranor had gone to Cincinnati to make a personal appeal to General Wright to have us transferred to a more active theatre of war, and we marched to Cattletsburgh fully expecting from there to go to Louisville and farther South. On the 17th Colonel Cranor returned, bringing the news that the new Military District of Eastern Kentucky had been made, with himself in command, with headquarters in the field. On the 19th the troops, with the exception of a small guard, were sent to Louisa, the District Headquarters still remaining at Cattletsburgh. During the winter our regiment escaped with but little sickness; the Eighty-fourth Indiana, however, suffered severely, an epidemic of measles putting large numbers in hospital

For some weeks previous to our reoccupation of the Sandy Valley, Colonel John Diltz, of Piketon, had been engaged in recruiting the Thirty-ninth Kentucky Infantry, the *rendezvous* being at Piketon. November 19th Colonel Diltz started six push-boats loaded with guns, clothing, &c., for his regiment, up Sandy November 26th these boats had reached Louisa without guard, when Major Taylor, in command there, sent a small force from our regiment to guard the boats. At the mouth of Georges Creek, twelve miles above Louisa, Major Taylor deemed it unsafe to proceed farther, and proposed to guard the boats at that point until the Thirty-ninth

Kentucky could march down the river and take charge of them. Acting under the instructions of Colonel Diltz, who regarded the valley as being clear of any rebel force, Lieutenant Hamden, in charge of the boats, discharged the guard furnished thus far by Major Taylor, and proceeded on up the river. December 1st, one hundred men of the Thirty-ninth met the boats, and on the morning of the 4th another detachment had arrived, making in all nearly two hundred and fifty men with the boats. On this morning, December 4th, the expedition was attacked two miles above Prestonburg, the guard routed and boats captured. The loss was considerable. Colonel Diltz, in his report of the matter to Department Headquarters, complained of the inadequate protection afforded by Colonel Cranor. This led to an investigation which showed that Colonel Cranor was ignorant of the starting of the boats, had not been called upon for a guard, and that the guard furnished by Major Taylor, at Louisa, was at his own suggestion and not in response to any demand made by Colonel Diltz, and no blame could be attached to Colonel Cranor or Major Taylor.

Continued ill health led to the resignation of Colonel Cranor, February 5th, 1863, a loss that was fully appreciated by every man in the regiment. Colonel Cranor had not been popular with the regiment for some months after its organization. His military training as a subordinate in the regular army, made him a strict disciplinarian as commander of a regiment, requiring of each man prompt obedience to orders, and proper deference to rank. These qualities, which first attracted the attention of Major McDowell to him while in command of a company in the Eleventh Ohio, and which doubtless caused his appointment, with authority to recruit the Fortieth, did not fully suit the democratic notions of the rank and file of our

regiment, and they were disposed to look upon him as something of a martinet, if not something of a tyrant. A few months however, of Colonel Cranor's efficient drill and discipline, changed all this feeling, and every one not only accorded him rare ability as a commander, but regretted that we should not have him with us in a new field, where his seniority, as well as rare fitness for command, would give him an opportunity for distinction, which our isolated position for a year had denied to the officers and men of the regiment.

The resignation of Colonel Cranor was followed by the promotion of J. E. Taylor to Colonel, William Jones to Lieutenant-Colonel, and Thomas Acton to Major.

FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE.

In February 1863, orders came for the transfer of our regiment and the Eighty-fourth Indiana, to Tennessee and on the 19th of the month companies "A," "B," "C," "I," "H" and "K" left on the Swan and Transfer, and on the 21st, the remaining companies followed on the Leslie Combs and proceeded to Nashville, reaching there March the 1st, and were placed in camp two miles south of the city We were assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps, Army of the Cumberland, this being a new name for the Army of Ohio, so we were still in our old army organization. Our new brigade was made up of the Fortieth Ohio, Eighty-fourth Indiana, and Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois. It was well known later as Whittaker's brigade, and although subsequently much strengthened by additions, it always retained the above named regiments in its organization.

The bloody, but undecisive battle of Stone River, fought on the last days of 1862, left the Army of Rosecrans grouped in and about Murfreesboro, while the enemy had fallen back to the general line of Duck river. For some months following General Rosecrans gave his attention to the recuperation and re-enforcement of his army preparatory to another campaign. Although no attack in force was apprehended from the enemy, yet with his great superiority in cavalry he was able to annoy us greatly, in many instances capturing out-posts, and keeping the whole army on the lookout. March 4th, a general reconnoissance was made to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy in our front. On this date, Colonel Coburn started from Franklin with a force of three thousand, and met the enemy three miles north of Spring Hill, the enemy retreating and our forces occupying Spring Hill. The next day he made a farther advance, but at Thompson's Station he met the enemy and was defeated with a loss of half of his command.

On March 5th, the day of Colonel Coburn's defeat, we were hurried from Nashville to support the expedition, but did not reach Franklin in time to be of service. The enemy however, still holding a threatening position at Spring Hill, on the 9th, General Granger advanced against him, driving him from Spring Hill, and on the day following, drove him across Rutherford's Creek near Columbia. The high waters of Rutherford's Creek and Duck River prevented any farther pursuit, and the expedition returned to Franklin on the 12th. In this short, but sharp campaign, our regiment participated, a proper introduction to its future comrades of the Army of the Cumberland.

During our stay in Franklin the duty was very heavy—as in addition to the large picket force maintained in our

front, large details were made daily to work on Fort Granger, a large earthwork on the north bank of Harpeth River, and commanding the town and railroad crossing. Aside from the hard work, the stay in camp at Franklin was pleasant, as we were in a delightful situation, and in direct communication with Nashville and home. The cavalry of the enemy however, still continued to hover in our front, and on March 25th General Forrest, attacked, and captured, at Brentwood, midway between Nashville and Franklin, two regiments of our Division, the Twenty-second Wisconsin, and the Ninteenth Michigan. Early in April, the mounted force of the enemy in our front was so greatly increased that some alarm was felt for the safety of our reserve corps of seven thousand men at Franklin. General Van Dorn with nine thousand cavalry, two regiments of infantry, and several pieces of artillery, was reported at Spring Hill, and along the pike south of there to Columbia, and on April 9th, General Stanley was ordered from Murfreesboro, by way of Trinne, to strengthen General Granger at Franklin.

FIRST BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

It is quite probable that the movement of General Stanley from Murfreesboro on the 9th, precipitated the attack made on Franklin at noon on the 10th. If Van Dorn could have had any hopes of a successful attack on Franlin, he knew that it must be made before General Stanley could reach there.

On the morning of the 10th, our regiment, with Captain Matchett of company "G.," in command. was sent out to picket our front south of Franklin. Although we had a strong cavalry picket still farther out, yet, apprehensive

of danger, Captain Matchett disposed his small force so as to best resist and attack. At the Carter House, a somewhat prominent feature in another and greater battle, companies "A." "B." "E." and "I." were left as a reserve; companies "G." and "H." were sent forward on the Columbia pike, company "C." to the left on a divergent pike, while companies "D." and "F." were posted on a pike leading to the right. While in this position, a large mounted force suddenly drove in our cavalry, and made a furious attack on our advance posts, but were so warmly received, that it fell back in some disorder. Company "C." being peculiarly exposed, Captain Matchett ordered "A." and "B." to its support, these companies coming up just in time to check a second attack, and save company "C." from capture.

Although these initial assaults had been bravely met and repulsed, yet it was evident that the enemy was in such force that it was impossible to hold that position much longer, and when Captain Matchett saw a long line of battle advancing he ordered his men to fall back slowly, still keeping up their fire upon the enemy. This retrograde movement was the signal for the rapid advance of a great mass of mounted rebels, and before we could reach the protection of the town, the enemy was upon us, dashing beyond us, through the village, and down to the pontoon bridge. The artillery of Van Dorn was advanced and took position at the Carter House, and from that point threw shell into Fort Granger, and our camps on the north side of Harpeth River. At this time, our regiment was broken into detatchments, each man, or group of men, fighting the enemy wherever he appeared, in front or rear.

Although the charge of Van Dorn through and over our regiment, through the town, and almost up to the muzzles of the guns in Fort Granger, was a brilliant and

daring feat, yet it was fruitless, as unsupported by infantry, the daring riders had to get out of Franklin more rapidly than they entered. The big guns of the Fort opened upon them, and the rapid movement of our forces just across the river, caused them to fall back, leaving dead and wounded all along their track of advance and retreat.

It is difficult to understand the object of this attack. There is no doubt of the fact that Van Dorn had a force sufficiently large to seriously endanger our small Corps at Franklin, but the attack on the 10th was not made with a persistence which promised any good results. It is probable that, knowing of General Stanley's approach, his dash into Franklin was in hope of capturing our regiment; this failing, he got out of the way promptly, not wishing to take the chances of finding General Stanley in his rear.

The losses of the enemy are not certainly known, as the killed and wounded in the extreme front were doubtless removed. In, and near the town, we found eleven of their dead, among them three officers. In addition to this, we captured about fifty, most of them wounded The loss to our regiment was all from companies "A.," "B." and "C." The killed, were Sergeant Wilson Burrows of Company "A."; Tom Huntingdon, and Wash Link of Company "C.," and Babb of Company "B." Woolheather and Brady of Company "C.," died of wounds the same night. A strange feature of the casualities was the almost entire absence of any but mortal wounds. In addition to those above mentioned, I do not remember of but one other wounded man in our regiment, Morrow of Company "B." There were ten missing, captured, so our total loss was sixteen.

The remainder of our stay at Franklin was without special incident

TULLAHOMA CAMPAIGN.

All through the later part of winter and the spring of 1863 there was a continuous, and somewhat acrimonious correspondence between General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief, and General Rosecrans, with regard to an immediate advance against Bragg, the former, urging an aggressive campaign at once, the latter, making repeated calls for reinforcements, and declining to move until his army could be brought up to his ideal standard of efficiency. Month after month passed with no decided changes in the relative position of the two armies, but early in June there were indications of an advance in the near future.

At this time Bragg occupied a strong position, his infantry front extending from Wartrace to Shelbyville, with strong bodies of cavalry on either flank. At Shelbyville was General Polk's Corps, strongly intrenched, and prepared for any attack, which it seemed probable Rosecrans would make when he saw fit to move. Rosecrans, however, not wishing to encounter the formidable opposition certain to be met with in General Polk's front., determined to keep up an appearance of an attack on Shelbyville, while the real movement should turn the right of Bragg's army, thus forcing him from his intrenchments, and to a battle on ground of his own selection. The first step in this movement against Shelbyville was the transfer of our corps from Franklin to Triune, thirteen miles on the road to Murfeesboro. The march was made June 2d, our regiment being the rear guard, and getting into camp after dark. We remained at Triune three weeks, during which time there were many reconnoissances, many dashes of the enemy upon our lines, and each day bringing with it

rumors of an attack. On June 11th, so apprehensive were we of an attack in force that the troops were kept under arms all day; and on the 13th, our brigade was sent out on a reconnoissance, but returned at dark, with no other incident than a slight skirmish with our old friends, Van Dorn's cavalry.

June 23d, our corps was moved to Salem, within five miles of Murfreesboro. Our movements were only a part of a general plan, and for several days our position was not greatly changed, waiting for proper disposition of forces on our left; the whole movement doubtless being delayed by incessant rains that, from the 24th, rendered the roads almost impassable. On the 27th, we marched towards Shelbyville, our advance encountering the enemy at Guy's Gap, and after a sharp fight, forcing him back upon a strong line of earthworks four miles north of Shelbyville. It now being apparent that General Polk with the main part of his infantry had abandoned Shelbyville, and withdrawn across Duck River, General Stanley, with Minty's brigade of cavalry, charged the intrenchments and routed the enemy, pushing him into Shelbyville. General Mitchell coming up on the right flank, the defeat was total, our forces following the retreating foe closely into, and through the town. The results of the action was the capture of all of the enemy's artillery, and about five hundred prisoners, while two hundred were either killed or drowned in attempting to swim Duck River.

Our regiment took no part in the capture of Shelbyville, our brigade having been halted for the night at Guy's Gap. The next day, we marched back to within eight miles of Murfreesboro, and on the 29th returned again to within five miles of Shelbyville; these apparently aimless movements doubtless being made with reference to opera-

tions of other portions of the army. June 30th we marched into Shelbyville, our part of the Tullahoma campaign being finished.

The part borne by the reserve corps in this short but decisive campaign, seems tame in comparison with some of its experience a few months later, but no part of the army was more honorably or conspicuously engaged than we were. The entire loss to our army in the campaign of nine days, which forced Bragg from his entrenched line from Wartrace to Shelbyville, and gave us possession of middle Tennessee, was only eighty-five killed, four hundred and eighty-two wounded, and thirteen captured.

During our stay at Shelbyville our regiment was quartered in and about the town, doing duty as provost guard. The people of the town seemed much pleased with the advent of the "Yankees," as, when our corps marched in with banners flying, it was greeted with cheers and waving handkerchiefs, and if the population were not mainly loyal to the old flag, they had a happy faculty of conciliating what just then was the dominant power.

WARTRACE AND TULLAHOMA.

We remained at Shelbyville until July 3d, when much to our regret, we were ordered to Wartrace, eight miles distant, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Marched at 7 A. M. in a drenching rain which continued all day. The road was in a wretched condition, the streams all full, through which the men had to wade.

Got into camp at 6 P. M., our regiment occupying an old rebel camp at the junction of the two railroads. The country, for quite a distance around Wartrace, had been occupied by Bragg's army, and was in a horribly filthy

condition, and our principal duty for several days was to thoroughly clean up our camps and surroundings. The difference between the Federal and Confederate armies in attention to sanitary condition of their camps was seen here as elsewhere, the latter seeming to have given no attention to this matter, allowing the dirt and filth that must accumulate about a camp, to remain undisturbed. With us, the most thorough policing was enforced. Not only was it the duty of the officers of each company and regiment to see that the quarters were thoroughly swept each morning, but a medical officer from the brigade was detailed each day whose duty it was to report any failure in the performance of such duty on the part of a company or regiment. By these means our camps were kept scrupulously clean.

The country around Wartrace was very fine, and there being no enemy near us, men and officers enjoyed frequent rides into the country. July 8th, the first train of cars arrived from Nashville, and the next day, the road was sufficiently repaired to allow them to go on to Tullahoma. With our communication to the rear undisturbed, our six weeks stay at Wartrace, although monotonous, was rather pleasant. The only incident of interest was the visit, August 3d, of General Rosecrans and staff, who came to review the troops. To most of us this was the first view of the leader of the army, but to our regiment, General Garfield was an old acquaintence. His greeting to the men of our regiment, many of whom he had known personally on Sandy, was cordial in the extreme.

August 12th received orders to march. Marched at 3 P. M., and encamped at 9 P. M., south of Duck River. At dawn on the 13th, our regiment in the advance, we started for Tullahoma, and went into camp there at noon. Again so unfortunate as to get into an abandoned rebel camp,

where we remained until the 17th, when we moved into town, our regiment being quartered on the railroad near the depot. While at Tullahoma, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones of our regiment, was in command of the Post, Colonel Taylor having gone home on recruiting service. The village was a cosy looking place in spite of the previous presence of a large army. There were numerous fine springs in the vicinity, and the place had been for some years quite a summer resort. A large hotel for accommodation of visitors was used by us as a hospital. Several large forts, with long lines of breastworks reaching for miles into the country, showed how difficult it would have been to have forced Bragg out by a direct approach.

When Bragg abandoned Tullahoma on the night of July 29th, and retreated rapidly across Duck River, the Cumberland Mountains, and the Tennessee River, the former pressure from General Halleck for an immediate advance against the enemy's new position at Chattanooga was resumed. As in the spring, General Rosecrans declined to move until the conditions were favorable. The repair of the railroad to Bridgeport, the ripening of the growing corn in the country, and more cavalry, were three things he deemed essential to a successful advance. July 25th the trains were running to Bridgeport, but it was not until August 16th, that the advance began.

CHICAMAUGA CAMPAIGN.

It is difficult to conceive a more difficult task than that assigned our army. Chattanooga has such natural defenses on the north as to make a direct approach in the face of a determined enemy not at all promising. The Cumberland Mountains were to be passed, then, if ap-

proached by way of McMinnville, Waldron's Ridge, and last, the Tennessee River; or, if crossing the Tennessee at Bridgeport, then came Sand Mountain, and Lookout Mountain standing almost impassable barriers in our way. The difficulties of a direct advance were so great that Rosecrans decided to force the evacuation of Chattanooga as he had done Tullahoma by a flank movement. This plan depended for its success upon deceiving the enemy, leading him to suppose a direct attack was intended, while the real movement should be rapidly made on his left flank. In pursuance of this plan, August 16th the movement of infantry and artillery was commenced across the Cumberland Mountains, and in a few days quite a force was in Sequatchie Valley. From this point, two brigades of cavalry were sent over Waldron's Ridge, and were there joined by two other brigades coming in from the extreme left at Pikeville, making in all six or seven thousand men in the Tennessee Valley. This force occupied the north bank of the river from William's Island to Kingston, the main force however, being opposite Chattanooga, and at the mouth of North Chickamauga Creek. The shelling of the city by Wilder's artillery, the long front occupied by our men, and the presence of large bodies of infantry in Sequatchie Valley, had the desired effect in entirely misleading General Bragg as to Rosecran's plan of campaign. While his attention was given to the threatened attack in front, or an effort to turn his right flank by crossing the Tennessee at the mouth of North Chickamauga, where Sherman did the following year, the real movement to the enemy's left was in progress. This movement cannot be noticed here in detail; it only need be said that the army commenced crossing the river August 29th, at Caperton's Ferry, Bridgeport, Battle Creek, and Shellmound; that by September 4th, nearly the en-

tire army was on the south bank; that September 7th, and 8th, Chattanooga was being evacuated, and on the 9th, General Crittenden marched in and took peaceable possession. With scarcely a skirmish, without loss, and as the result of the most brilliant strategy, Chattanooga, the objective of all movements of our army since Stone River battle, the gateway to the South and East Tennessee, thus fell into our hands. In all the war there was nothing more brilliant, nothing more completely successful, than the movements by which Rosecrans forced the rebel army out of Chattanooga.

While the feint on the left and in front of Chattanooga was in progress, we were lying quietly at Tullahoma, but the movement to the right, the first steps of which was the crossing of the Tennessee from August 29th to September 4th, soon caused an advance of the reserve corps. While at Tullahoma our brigade had been scattered, the Ninety-sixth Illinios being at Estelle Springs, the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois at Fosterville, Company "E." of our regiment at Manchester, and Company "F." seven miles out doing guard duty at a bridge. The advance of the army in front reunited our detachments, and September 7th we started on the campaign that ended at Chickamauga. On this day, marched thirty miles and encamped at Cowan, foot of Cumberland Mountains. The roads were very dusty, and the march was very fatiguing. September 8th, marched early; all day crossing the mountians. Roads rough, many wagons breaking down, dust intolerable, altogether a hard day's work, and all were glad to get into camp at dark within four miles of Anderson. September 9th, marched to Stevenson, getting there at 3 P. M. The heat, dust, and hard work of the three preceding days caused many of the men to break down, some of whom were left in general hospital at

Stevenson. September 10th, marched to Rridgeport, reaching there at 3 P. M., and going into camp one and a half miles down the river from the railroad bridge across the Tennessee. September 11th, remained in camp all day.

September 12th, crossed the river and went into camp. The evacuation of Chattanooga probably led to the impression that our campaign was about closed, at least everybody went to work to clean up the ground as if for a long stay. While thus occupied, orders came to store all tents, baggage, everything that could hinder a rapid movement, and with twelve days rations be ready to march at daylight next morning. All the afternoon and evening was thus spent, packing personal effects, overhauling the sick list, and determing who should remain, and in loading the few wagons that were to accompany us. September 13th, marched early and steadily, with scarcely a halt until dark, when we were halted to allow coffee to be made. Rested until 11 P. M. when we took the road again and marched all night. In the morning of the 14th had our first view of Lookout Mountain, and as we passed over the nose of the mountain had a fine view of Chattanooga, the little town that for nearly two years had been the objective of large armies. Passing down into Chattanooga Valley, and crossing Chattanooga Creek, we got into camp at Rossville, five miles south of Chattanooga at noon.

By way of explanation of our sudden movement from Bridgeport, a brief notice of the movements of the advance corps of our army is required. Chattanooga having been evacuated, our army in three columns, was in full pursuit of what was supposed to be a retreating army. General Thomas in the centre, with one corps was marching straight for LaFayette; Crittenden with another corps was on the Ringgold road, while McCook with a third corps, was far to the right, straining every nerve to get in

the rear of Bragg's fleeing army. By the 10th, the day after our occpation of Chattanooga, all of our widely separated corps met with such opposition as to demonstrate that the enemy was no longer retreating, but was possibly in such force and position as to endanger the safety of our culumns which were too far apart to be of any assistance to each other. Pollard, in his Southern History, says that an attack on our columns in detail was ordered by Bragg to be made on the 10th. General Bragg then had almost his entire army at Lafayette, near which was General Thomas with a single corps. The plan was to fall upon General Thomas with such a mass as to insure his distruction, then, by a rapid march to Rossville and out the Ringgold road, crush Crittenden's corps, and finally, by a retrograde movement intercept the corps of McCook before it could escape to the westward of Lookout Mountain and annihilate it. When we consider the strength of Bragg's army, vastly superior to ours when all of its parts were united, we cannot doubt that the attacks ordered to be made on our separated corps on September 10th, if made with the vigor and determination that characterized the assaults on our lines on the 20th, would have been successful. But they were not made on the 10th, nor at all, until time had been allowed for the concentration of our army. The precarious condition of our army on the 11th, 12th and 13th, accounts for the forced march of the Reserve Corps, or our portion of it, from Bridgeport to Rossville.

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

On the 15th and 16th, the Second Brigade of our Division, General Mitchell's, reached Rossville. For several days our regiment had entire rest, although sounds of distant cannonading heard nearly every day kept us on the alert. On the morning of the 17th, General Steedman, with Mitchell's brigade, made a reconnoissance to Ringgold, but finding the enemy in force, he returned to Rossville on the morning of the 18th. Later in the day of the 18th, our brigade, with a section of the Eighteenth Ohio Battery, was ordered forward on the Ringgold road, and when four miles out our advance was fired into. The brigade was halted, a line of battle formed, and with companies "A" and "B" of our regiment in front as skirmishers, we advanced. A sharp skirmish followed, we having one killed, Ninety-sixth Illinois, and three wounded. At dark firing ceased and our brigade, with companies "A" and "B" of our regiment still in front, bivouaced for the night in line of battle.

On the morning of the 19th our regiment was sent to the support of its two advanced companies, and was soon engaged with the enemy, Forrest's cavalry dismounted, and fighting as infantry. Advancing, driving the enemy across a small stream, other regiments were sent to its support, and desultory, but sharp fighting was continued through the day, resulting in a loss of about fifty killed and wounded. In our regiment we had three killed, Daniel Lilly, Company "A," and Benjamin Diets and John Winters, Company "H," and fourteen wounded. During the day our Second Brigade, with General Steadman, came up from Rossville, and at night our Division lay on its arms, the men without blankets and not permitted to

make fires, suffering greatly through the night. Our hospital for the day was at McAfee's Church, a little frame structure near a fine spring, and near which General Steadman was quartered. There was no disturbance during the night, and when the morning came, bright and beautiful, the warm sun scattering the dense fog which hung over the low-lands about us, we were greatly surprised at the quiet in our front. Our wounded had all been sent to Chattanooga the night previous, and everything was in readiness for the battle which we all expected to begin with the daylight, but the morning came and showed us no enemy in our front, and in fact the quiet to our right, three miles distant, where the day previous the roar of battle was continuous, almost lead us to believe the enemy had retreated. At 8½ o'clock, however, the sounds of battle to our right showed that the battle of the day preceding was not decisive. These sounds continued, growing into a roar that shook the pines above our heads, but about McAfee's Church everything was as quiet as though the group about it was the ordinary congregation gathered there for service on that Sunday morning.

To understand this quiet, and our subsequent movements, it will be necessary to glance for a moment at what had transpired in our front and right on the 19th.

On the 17th our army was at Crawfish Springs, the left being at Lee's Mills. On the 18th, it being evident that the enemy would attempt a crossing lower down, our army was extended to the left. Up to the 17th we still held the crossings of the Chickamauga on the roads leading back to Rossville, but on the night of the 18th the infantry of the enemy effected a crossing at Reid's, but after a single brigade had crossed, Colonel Dan McCook, with a brigade of our corps, succeeded in burning the

bridge. During this night three-fonrths of the rebel army had crossed to the west bank of the Chickamauga, a fact that was entirely unknown to General Thomas. On the morning of the 19th, Colonel McCook, supposing the brigade which had crossed at Reid's bridge was insulated, suggested a movement for its capture, a suggestion which General Thomas followed by sending General Brannan with two brigades to reconnoitre the road to the burnt bridge, and if practicable, capture the brigade supposed to be separated from any support by the Chickamauga.

This tentative movement brought on the battle of the 19th, as instead of a single brigade, the rebel army was found on the west bank of Chickamauga. The heaviest fighting of the 19th was on our center and left. The result of the day's work was favorable to us, but not decisive. During the night, General Thomas, in anticipation of an attack from a largely superior force the next morning, drew back and shortened his line, the same movement being made by Bragg with his right, shortening that part of his line, and massing his forces for a determined attack on General Thomas' left on Sunday morning. This condition of affairs explains the quiet in our front on Sunday morning.

During all the forenoon of Snnday we remained quiet with the roar of battle only a few miles away. It seemed as though friend and foe had forgotten us, and men and officers chafed at the enforced idleness. At 11 A. M., General Granger having come up from Rossville, it was determined to march to the right. Although ordered to hold the roads back to Rossville and Chattanooga, yet there being no enemy in our front, and the roar of the guns seeming so much like an appeal for help, General Granger determined to respond. Marching through the woods from the Ringgold road, we struck the Lafayette

road, along which we marched, guided by the sound of the cannon. Near Cloud Spring we found the road in possession of Forrest's cavalry, which we brushed away. At this point was a sad sight. The grounds about the Spring had been the site of our hospital. In the fluctuations of the battle on Saturday and Sunday forenoon, the place had been run over by the enemy, and hundreds of wounded were laying about without attention.

The battle sounds indicating the position of our lines, we left the road at Cloud Spring and marched at a sharp angle with the road through the fields to the right, the rebel cavalry hovering upon our left and rear, killing and wounding some of our men, but failing to arrest our progress.

The position of our army at this time was critical in the extreme. During the forenoon the right had been broken into fragments, and sent whirling back to Rossville and Chattanooga, bearing with it General Rosecrans. General Thomas, unaware of the extent of the disaster on his right, was still fighting stoutly, and holding at bay overwhelming numbers. At any time after noon Thomas had no more than sixteen thousand men, exclusive of Steedman's two brigades, all of these being engaged, and not a regiment in reserve, while opposed to him was not less than forty thousand, many of whom were fresh, having up to that time been held in reserve. The enemy, equally ignorant as General Thomas of the complete demoralization of our right wing, and still supposing it to be in fighting condition, lost valuable time in cautious approaches to our right, but by the middle of the afternoon they had developed General Thomas' exact position and were getting in on his flank and rear in such force as to make the result of the next hour's work beyond all doubt a rebel success. Thomas' line had

shrunken to only a few hundred yards in length, occupying a circular ridge, its convexity to the enemy; to the right of this, and at nearly right angles with it, was a ridge held by the enemy, and through a gorge of which a large force was advancing to a position exactly in the rear of our sorely tried army. At this critical moment, when all hope of reinforcements with which to beat back the new danger must have fled, General Thomas saw a body of troops approaching from the north through the fields. The clouds of dust so obscured the column that it was impossible to distinguish whether it was friend or foe. Sending a staff-officer to meet it, with instructions to wave his hat if it were reinforcements, he waited in suspense until the signal was given that help was approaching, when he rode down the hill from the Snodgrass House to meet General Granger, and hastily explaining to him the situation, sent him with his two brigades to the point of danger not three hundred yards distant. As the enemy moved down the northern slope of the ridge, and through the gorge, to the rear of General Thomas' right flank, our two brigades, led by General Steedman, charged the advancing foe with a fury that could only have been an outgrowth of the impending danger, and in twenty minutes the rebel host had melted away and both gorge and ridge was held by our brigades. For a half hour there was a lull, the enemy forming and massing for a desperate charge all along our line, during which time our two brigades had formed line of battle from the right of General Brannan, who up to our arrival had held the extreme right of Thomas' army. At 4 P. M. the blow came. All along our line the battle raged with the greatest fury. Eight divisions, nearly all of Bragg's army, making assault after assault upon the ridge held by less than twenty thousand of our forces. Brannan's division, with our

two brigades, did not number over six thousand men, and in our immediate front was Longstreet's corps of ten brigades, or not less than twenty thousand men. This corps made repeated and most determined assaults on our position, but was repeatedly repulsed, our men persistently holding the position gained in the first charge. As night approached the efforts of the enemy became less, and at sundown General Thomas, by order of General Resecrans, commenced the withdrawal of his troops to Rossville. This was effected without loss to our brigade, but some of the force, who were last to leave were fiercely assailed by the enemy and suffered severely. Taking the Dry Valley road we marched leisurely, the enemy not pursuing, and at midnight we were in our old camp at Rossville. Worn out, the men dropped down to sleep by the side of wounded men who had drifted back from the battle-field, and awoke next morning to find the grounds about the Spring and Ross House covered with wounded and bleeding men.

Such was our part in the battle of Chickamauga. No history of the battle fails to mention the prominent part of our two brigades, and yet no history gives sufficient prominence to the importance of our timely arrival on Sunday afternoon. And yet without General Granger's two brigades at the critical moment, the utter rout, if not annihilation of General Thomas' few divisions was absolutely certain. Our valor was fully appreciated by the enemy, as General Hindman, whose division we routed in our first charge, declared that "he had never seen Federal troops fight so well, while he had never seen Confederate troops fight better." Another evidence of the valor of our men is the unexampled losses. In our two brigades of less than four thousand men, we lost, between 2 P. M. and sundown seventeen hundred and thirty-two in killed

and wounded, or over forty-five per cent. of our entire force.

September 21st, after drawing rations, fell back towards Chattanooga, and after a short rest was ordered to the summit of Mission Ridge. Fires were built along the ridge at night, and breast-works were thrown up as if the position was to be permanently held, but during the night our forces were quietly withdrawn within the defenses of Chattanooga; the enemy following the next morning and occupying Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, from which lofty position he looked down upon the "Gateway" to the East and South, but which he was to possess nevermore

In this battle we lost two valuable officers: First-Lieutenant Cyrenius Van Mater, of Company "G," and Captain Benj. F. Snodgrass, formerly of "G," but then in command of Company "A." Both of these gentlemen had enlisted as privates, and had fairly won their promotion by strict attention to duty, their soldierly bearing, and the exhibition of many qualities that entitled them to command.

In the withdrawl from Mission Ridge on the night of the 21st, we were unfortunate in losing one entire company. Captain Meagher, in command of Company "H," and some others, detailed from the regiment, in all about one hundred men, was on picket, and when the forces were withdrawn, failed to receive notice, if any was sent, of the movement. The next morning when the enemy advanced, our picket had a short but desperate fight, but of course was overpowered, and of the number captured belonging to Company "H," nineteen died in rebel prisons.

MOCCASIN POINT AND SHELLMOUND.

September 22d. Our brigade marched through the city, across the river, and went into position on Moccasin Point, opposite Lookout Mountain. Just above our camp, on the point of the ridge nearest Lookout, was the Eighteenth Ohio Battery, which for the next several weeks kept up an artillery duel with the enemy's guns on top of Lookout.

On the same day that we occupied Moccasin Point, our wounded were all moved across the river to the Stringer farm, one and a half miles north of Chattanooga, and from this point, all those able to travel were given a twenty days furlough.

For many days after our army was in the defenses of the city, there was a general expectation of an attack by the enemy, but aside from artillery firing, and an occasional sortie, there was no disturbance. Bragg, looking down from his place on Mission Ridge, upon our forts and long lines of earth-works around the city, wisely forebore to assault them, preferring the more tedious, but more promising process of starvation. During the seige of Chattanooga, although there was no absolute suffering among the troops from want of food, yet the men were for weeks on exceedingly short rations. There were great losses from starvation, however, among the horses and mules. Our base of supplies was at Bridgeport and Stevenson, only an hour's ride distant by rail, and a few hours by steamer, but the enemy holding Lookout, and the south bank of the river, effectually controlled this short line, leaving us only a route over Waldron's Ridge, a distance of seventy miles, and the worst road imaginable.

It was impossible to supply the necessary rations and forage by this long route. The unusual, and continued hard work soon began to show its effect on the poorly fed stock, and within a few weeks we lost ten thousand mules and horses from starvation. They became so weak that they would drop down dying in the harness, and so thickly were their dead bodies strewn along the narrow mountain roads, that one could walk a long distance by stepping from one carcass to another.

October 2nd, General Wheeler captured our train in Sequatchie Valley, coming up from Bridgeport, where it was left when we marched from that place September 13th, burning four hundred wagons, and killing, or taking away with him, sixteen hundred mules. This train contained the tents, blankets, and many of the knapsacks of the men, as well as all of the personal effects of the officers of our brigade. The loss was a serious inconvenience to men who had been without blankets, or a clean shirt for nearly a month.

October 9th, by previous order of the President, there was a consolidation of the several corps of the Army of the Cumberland, the Fourth Corps being formed by uniting the Twentieth and Twenty-first. The Reserve Corps was abandoned, it mainly going to the Fourteenth Corps. Our brigade, however, was sent to the Fourth Corps, and was known as the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

October 19th, General Rosecrans transferred the command of the Army of the Cumberland to General Thomas, by order of the President. "Old Rosy," as he was familliarly called in our army, had gone before the transfer was generally known, and when his farewell to his army was circulated, there was a feeling of profound regret among officers and men.

The question of supplies was becoming a serious one, and without an early solution of it, the fate of the army was easily foreseen. Without a shorter line to Bridgeport and Stevenson, the army must soon give up Chattanooga. The plan of relief was originated by General Rosecrans before he was removed, and was subsequently carried out by General Grant. The initial step was the floating of troops on pontoon bridges from above the city, past Lookout, to Brown's Ferry, there to secure a lodgement on the left bank of the river. The movement was made on the night of October 26th, and was successful. In support of this movement our regiment was ordered down to the Ferry on the 27th, where our men threw up intrenchments, and remained in line of battle during the night at a point between our camp on Moccasin Point and Lookout. The 28th, opened with heavy artillery firing from our batteries on Moccasin Point and the rebel guns on Lookout. Later in the day, the guns on Lookout were turned towards Bridgeport, where the Eleventh Corps, the advance of Hooker's column from Bridgeport, was passing towards Brown's Ferry. At one A. M., October 29th, the rebels made a fierce assault on Geary's Division, Twelfth Corps, then somewhat isolated at Wauhatchie, several miles back from Brown's Ferry, in Lookout Valley. The continued roll of musketry convinced us that there was hot work across the river, and prepared us for the order to march at daylight. Crossed the pontoon at sunrise, and marched about four miles along the western base of Lookout. During this march we were constantly under fire from the big guns on Lookout, but our brigade only lost four, one killed and three wounded, all of the Ninety-sixth Illinois. The battle of Wauhatchie had ended before our arrival, but we remained in position until the afternoon of the 30th,

when we marched back to our camp on Moccasin Point. The movement of the last few days had settled the question of supplies. General Hooker had a firm hold on Lookout Valley, the river was opened to Bridgeport, and Chattanooga was no longer in a state of siege.

October 31st, received orders to be ready for an early march next morning down the river towards Bridgeport. November 1st, marched early, crossing the pontoon bridge, after being detained by a break in the bridge for several hours, and going into camp on the same ground where we had halted for breakfast on the morning of September 14th. During the day, met Colonel Taylor coming to rejoin his regiment after an absence of two months on recruiting service. November 2nd, marched at daylight, and reached Shellmound before night. November 3d, our regiment, with the Ninety-sixth Illinois, was sent two miles up Nickajack Cove, where we went into camp on the mountain side. The locality having plenty of timber, the men at once began the erection of cabins, and in a week's time had a village of rough, but comfortable log-cabins. November 6th, a train of cars came down from Bridgeport, the first since Bragg evacuated Middle Tennessee in June. This, and the Paymaster on the 18th, were the most notable events of our first three weeks stay at Shellmound.

November 19th, drew six days rations, an indication of work, and on the 20th ordered to move. Left everything in camp but forage and rations, marched two miles, and after standing about for several hours in a drenching rain, marched back to camp, where we remained all of next day. November 23d, marched early, going by way of Whiteside, and getting into camp in Lookout Valley at dark.

BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

The order for us to return to camp on the 20th, was in consequence of delay in the execution of General Grant's plans. The assault on Lookout was to have been made on the 21st, instead of the 24th, as it was. The general plan of action was as follows: General Sherman was to effect a crossing of the Tennessee below the mouth of South Chickamauga, and assault the northern extremity of Mission Ridge; General Thomas was to concentrate his forces on his left to act in concert with Sherman, while Hooker, with Geary's Division of the Eleventh Corps, and two brigades of our corps, was to hold Lookout Valley, and make a demonstration against the enemy upon the face of the mountain. Up to the 23d, there was no expectation of Hooker doing more than simply engage the enemy's attention, and prevent him from detatching forces from Lookout to the right of Bragg's line, where the real effort was to be made. On the 23d, however, there were two events that changed the possibilities for General Hooker. The advance of our forces in the centre, one division of our own corps being prominent in the movement, drove the enemy from his intrenched lines, held for many weeks, back to the line of Orchard Knob, a position we held. This new position not only gave us a good point from which to assault on the 25th, but it caused Bragg to transfer a full division from Lookout to strengthen his right, and centre, against what seemed a threatening demonstration. Another event of the day was the failure of Osterhau's division of Sherman's army to cross the river at Brown's Ferry. The pontoon having broken, with the division on the left bank,

it was ordered to report to General Hooker. Thus, the withdrawal of a rebel division from Lookout, and the addition of a division to General Hooker's slender forces, made the splendid victory of the next day possible. What was intended on the 21st, to have been a mere feint, on the 24th, was a grand success, by which the left wing of Bragg's army was hurled from a position that seemed impregnable.

At 4 A. M. of November 24th, we were under arms and ready to advance. Recent rains had so swollen Lookout creek that it was not fordable. and Geary's division, with our brigade, was sent to cross the creek higher up, while the remaining force should construct bridges to cross in front, the crossing to be covered by our position on the right bank of the creek. The movement was promptly made, we crossing the creek at 8 A. M., and by 11 A. M. the entire force of ten thousand men were on the right bank. Our movement up the creek, shrouded in the morning mist as it was, did not seem to be noticed by the enemy, his attention being centered on Osterhau's division, which was making preparation to force a crossing in his front. With Geary's division in front, and our brigade a short distance in the rear, our right being near the palisades, we advanced around the face of the mountain, until at 11 A. M. we connected with Osterhau's division on our left, thus extending our line of battle from the palisades to the base of the mountain. Thus in position, the whole line advanced, while the batteries on Moccasin Point, and others posted on available hills in Lookout Valley, kept up a steady fire upon the face of the mountain, preventing concentration, or change of position of the rebel forces. Climbing over boulders, and creeping through the brush, our part of the line advanced cautiously until the enemy was developed, when it pushed

forward rapidly, regardless of the fierce fire in front, and the plunging shot from the mountain top, driving the enemy about one mile to a line of breastworks, which were charged and captured. At this point Geary's division halted in obedience to orders, that the whole line might be readjusted preparatory to a further advance, but our brigade, thoroughly aroused and forgetful of orders, pushed through the front line, and continued the pursuit of the demoralized enemy. Our regiment in advance, the brigade charged two additional lines of works, capturing them with a section of artillery at the Craven House, and the right of our regiment, led by Lieut Col. Jones, pushing on far beyond the rest of our line, and at one time was actually in the rear of the rebel line of battle, a position of danger from which it escaped by a prompt retrograde movement. The rapid movement of the right of our line, and especially our brigade, resulted in turning the left flank of the enemy's position on the face of the mountain, and gave us many hundred prisoners, who thus cut off from retreat toward the Summertown road, and exposed to the deadly fire of our artillery from the Valley, promptly surrendered, and were gathered in by Osterhau's division.

At the point where Lieut. Col. Jones, with a portion of our regiment wisely fell back, the enemy, having been reinforced from the top of the mountain, made a more determined stand, and our troops having nearly exhausted their ammunition, and a heavy fog settling down upon the face of the mountain, enveloping both armies, no farther efforts to seize the Summerton road were made, the heavy fighting ceasing at 2 P. M. Later, communication with Chattanooga having been opened, fresh troops came up the mountain, bringing ammunition, and relieving our brigade, which was allowed to drop back out of

line of the severe skirmish fire which was kept up until near midnight. Without blankets, overcoats, or shelter, and with no chance for the always welcome hot coffee, our men dropped down upon the wet ground and shivered through the night.

History will differ as to whether the capture of Lookout was a battle or not. General Grant is reported as saying it was nothing more than a skirmish. To any one familiar with the ground over which we advanced, and the great advantage the enemy had in position, it will always be a matter of surprise that our success was so sudden and so complete. Whether it arose to the dignity of a battle or not, there is no other feature of the war that will so long live in poetry and painting, or is so firmly fixed in the memory of the hundred thousand spectators who from Mission Ridge and Chattanooga Valley, with strained eyes watched the progress of this struggle amid the mist, and fog, and battle-smoke that hung over the front of Lookout. And whatever there was of honor, whatever there was of glory, whatever there was to live in history, in this brilliant dash across the face of the mountain, our brigade should have its full share, for it was it, and more especially our regiment, that reached the flank and rear of the enemy's defenses, thus cutting off, and rendering certain the capture of the larger part of their forces in their works at the foot of the mountain.

The losses in our regiment were eleven killed, viz: Major Thos. Acton, Jacob Long and Nelson Glaze, Company "A;" James W Scroggy, Company "B;" Richard Evans and George Kenzla, Company "C;" Creighton Allen, Richard Bectle, Edward Goodlander, and William Emmett Bigelow, Company "D," and Irvine Smith, Company "K," and fifteen wounded. Among the latter was private Wylie Church, Company "I," who died in

hospital at Bridgeport, a few weeks later, and Sergeant Daniel Collett. Company "B," who died from his wound some months later.

The death of Major Acton produced a profound sensation in our regiment, as he had the love of his old company and the respect of the entire cammand. He was "Officer of the Day," and in ful' dress uniform, a fact which possibly invited the fatal bullet.

Before daylight on the morning of the 25th, we were ready for action, fully expecting that the morning would bring a renewal of the struggle, with its shot and shell from the summit, and the fierce fire in front, but just as the sunlight touched the brow of Lookout, a shout arose from our lines, a shout by a single soldier, caught up by another, by a hundred, by a thousand, by ten thousand, and spreading away down into our camps in Chattanooga Valley, sixty thousand men echoed our greeting to our flag, which, from the Point of Lookout, floated in the "golden dawning of a grander day." The mountain was ours.

MISSIONARY RIDGE AND RINGGOLD.

During the entire day of the 24th, comparative quiet had prevailed along the lines of our army fronting Mission Ridge. The movements on the 23d and 24th, however, which gave Sherman a hold on the northern extremity of Mission Ridge, and advanced the lines of our centre several hundred yards to Orchard Knob, found everything in readiness for the great work yet to be done.

General Grant still had in view the success of General Sherman on the right wing of Bragg, and it is somewhat curious to notice how the great success at Mission Ridge came contrary to the proposed plan. Lookout was assaulted to prevent a concentration of the enemy in front of Sherman; General Thomas was weakened to strengthen Sherman where the main attack was to be made, but victory came at unexpected points. First, the left wing of Bragg's army was tumbled off of Lookout by us on the 24th; next, the weakened rebel centre was pierced by General Thomas, while yet Sherman was thundering away at the right flank of Bragg's army.

The heavy fog, or mist, which hung over the valley, and around the foot of the mountain on the morning of the 25th, prevented us knowing if the enemy had given up his hold on the valley or not, and to develop his position, our regiment was sent forward to reconnoitre. Advancing down the east side of the mountain, and into the valley, the evidence of evacuation was complete, as the rebel dead, and abandoned guns and stores, all spoke of precipitate flight during the night. This determined, our forces moved down from the mountain in obedience to orders to move out on the road to Rossville. At the crossing of Chattanooga creek, a deep stream, with precipitous banks, we were detained several hours, the enemy having burned the bridge in his retreat. The crossing effected, we advanced rapidly towards Rossville, pushing the enemy before us up Mission Ridge and through the gap. At Rossville our forces were disposed as follows; Osterhaus' division, marching through the gap, took position on the eastern slope of the ridge, our two brigades in the gap, and Geary's division on the western slope, and thus formed, we were ordered to sweep the ridge towards the north.

Meantime, while we were marching from Lookout, and getting into position at Rossville, the rest of the line was not idle. Sherman had been pounding away at Hardee on the north end of Mission Ridge since daylight, General Thomas sending division after division to his support, while Bragg made a corresponding depletion of his centre to strengthen Hardee. At length the opportunity for the centre came, and six cannon shots from Orchard Knob gave the signal to advance at 4 P. M., and the historic charge on the ridge was made, Wood's division of our corps being the first to reach the summit. While General Thomas' troops were struggling up the ridge in front of Orchard Knob, General Hooker gave the order for the rapid advance of our line. The enemy here held a breastwork thrown up by us on the night of September 21st, and made a sharp resistance, but our two brigades dashed forward, sweeping all before them, the rebels fleeing down the mountain side only to be captured by Osterhaus, or along the ridge to fall into the hands of one of Thomas divisions now advancing towards us. Our captures at this point amounted to two thousand men, and one gun. among the prisoners being a son of John C. Breckinridge.

At sunset our work was done, and we held Mission Ridge the whole length of its front, General Hardee only still holding his position opposite Sherman. Bivouaced for the night on the rocky summit we had so nobly won.

November 26th, ordered in pursuit of the enemy. At 10 A. M., marched back to Rossville, and out on the Ringgold road, passing over the same route taken by our brigade September 18th, and the scene of our battle September 19th. At Chickamauga, and Pea Vine creek, we were greatly delayed, the enemy having burned the bridges. Crossing the men on a temporary bridge, swimming the horses across, and leaving the artillery, we pressed

forward, overtaking their rear guard at sunset, and skirmishing with them until midnight, when we halted for the night.

November 27th, moved early, our brigade in the rear. Our advance began skirmishing with the rear guard as early as nine o'clock. Pressing them closely, many captures were made before reaching Ringgold, through which the enemy was pushed, but who finally made a stand on Taylor's Ridge, and in the gap through which the railroad passes, just east of town. The position was a strong one. A ridge several hundred feet high, through which was a narrow gorge. The ridge and front was held by Cleburne, and the gap was defended by a battery of artilery. Our artillery had not yet come up, but Hooker determined to feel the enemy at once, and a brigade of Osterhaus' division was sent forward, and meeting with opposition, other brigades were sent in support, until a strong line of battle was pressing upward toward the summit. Up to this time, the enemy's defense had not been vigorous, but now he showed his strength by delivering a terrific fire in front, while he sent a brigade to either flank of the assaulting column. Our men fought gallantly, but were forced to retire, which they did slowly, closely followed by the enemy, who made a desperate effort to push us across the railroad and into the town. At this juncture, Geary's division was ordered up, and a brigade sent to the left, where a gorge seemed to offer some protection to an assaulting column, but which proved the most fatal point in the line, as the enemy, concentrating there, was enabled to pour in a most destructive cross and enfilading fire. The brigade struggled up the gorge, however, the Seventh Ohio reaching the summit, but no column could stand the terrible fire of the enemy long, and our forces fell back, the Seventh Ohio almost annihilated. Just at

this time, our brigade marched through town, and forming in line of battle at the railroad, was about to be sent to the assistance of the assaulting column, but General Geary, seeing the utter hopelessness of the attack, withdrew the troops.

This assault was ill-timed and disastrous, and was said to have subjected General Hooker to sharp censure from General Grant, who came up in the evening.

November 28th, sent our wounded back towards Chattanooga on flat cars, which were pushed by our men as far as Chickamauga Station, ambulances taking the wounded from that point. Our brigade engaged in tearing up the railroad. Destroyed about one mile of track, heating, and twisting the irons, so that nothing but a rolling mill could ever make them again available. Night very cold, and as the men had neither overcoats nor blankets, there was much suffering. 29th and 30th, idle in camp, the only duty keeping up good fires. December 1st, marched at 2 A. M. in the direction of Chattanooga, our march being made by the light of the burning town Marched all day steadily, and halted for the night on the ground where we formed for an advance on Lookout November 24th. The day was very cold, the ground being frozen hard, the roads rough, and the men, from exposure, and want of sleep on account of cold, as well as the long day's march, were as much broken down at night as at any time during their service. December 2nd, marched early and steadily, reaching Shellmound at 3 P. M. Never did home seem more delightful, more comfortable, than did our cabins perched on the hillside, to our weary, footsore regiment.

WINTER QUARTERS.

After our return to Shellmound we had several weeks of uninterrupted rest. The winter was exceptionally cold, January 1st still being remembered North and South as the "Cold New Year's day." Our regiment however, was comfortably housed, well clothed, and well fed, so that the winter passed pleasantly. Contrary to expectation, the severe campaign caused no sickness, and a few days rest removed all trace of the hard work. The good health of the regiment I think is proven by an entry in my diary. Under the supervision of Steward Otwell, and Will Carver a squad of men had worked a week in the erection of a commodious log cabin for a Hospital. It being finished, I wrote in my diary January 19th: "Doctors Isaminger and Matchett looking sharp after a patient to put in our new Hospital."

During our stay at Shellmound, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones resigned on account of ill health. This, and the loss of Major Acton at Lookout, caused the promotion of Captain Watson, Company "D," to Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Reeves, of Company "F," to Major. Our rest gave time for consideration of the question of re-enlistment. At one time, the feeling was so strong as to make it probable that enough would re-enlist to continue the Fortieth as a Veteran organization, but only "E," "G," "I" and "K" finally had a sufficient number of veterans to hold their organization, although every company had quite a number of re-enlistments.

By the middle of January the weather had greatly moderated, and by the last week in the month it was delightful, almost like April weather in Ohio. This pleasant

weather made the men restless, and long for a more active life and change of locality, so, when orders to march came on the 25th, everybody commenced preparations with alacrity

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BLUE SPRINGS.

January 26th, marched at 10 A. M. and when two miles out from Shellmound went into camp, waiting for our wagon train to get through the "Narrows." 27th, marched and camped for the night at Whiteside. 28th, marched at 7 A. M. and went into camp at 3 P. M. at foot of Lookout Mountain, waiting for our trains to pass over the "Nose" of Lookout. 29th, marched through Chattanooga, and out by Orchard and Bald Knobs, and camped at foot of Mission Ridge. 30th, marched leisurely, passing over Mission Ridge and went into camp about noon at Tyner's Station, where we remained until February 3d, when we marched to Ooltewah, fifteen miles east of Chattanooga. By February 6th our brigade was grouped about Blue Springs, four miles south of Cleaveland, on the road to Dalton.

During February there was much anxiety felt for the small army of General Sherman, who on the 3d of the month left Vicksburg with twenty thousand men, and pushed boldly for the interior of Mississippi. This movement was to have been supported by a column of eight thousand cavalry which left Memphis February 1st, but

which was met, and beaten by the enemy before forming a junction with Sherman. This failure arrested Sherman's movement at Meridian, one hundred miles east of Vicksburg. To make a diversion in favor of Sherman, by preventing Bragg from detatching any forces to assist General Johnson, who was opposing Sherman, or, in case any considerable force had been sent from Bragg to Mississipi, to attack his position at Dalton, our division, with Long's Cavalry, and three divisions from General Thomas' army, were put in motion towards Dalton February 22nd. Only the movements of our regiment and brigade will be noticed here.

February 22nd, marched early and camped at Red Clay, fifteen miles from Dalton. Several deserters came in during the day, and the citizens along our line of march seemed delighted at our advance. 23d, marched at 2 P. M. rapidly towards Tunnel Hill. Colonel Long, with the cavalry, skirmished heavily with the enemy, driving his videttes to within four miles of Dalton. Camped for the night at 10 P M. on Tiger Creek, about three miles from Ringgold. 24th, marched at 9 A. M., falling back to Dr. Lee's on Red Clay road, thence again toward Tunnel Hill by another road. Reached a point within one mile of Tunnel Hill, but at dusk, fell back again to Dr. Lee's. 25th, marched at 4 A. M. taking the road to Dalton. Demonstration all along the line against the enemy, our brigade encountering the enemy in Rocky Face Valley, and skirmishing with him all day, losing four killed and twenty-five wounded. After night fell back again to Dr. Lee's.

It being demonstrated that the enemy was in strong position, and with superior forces, any farther efforts to dislodge him were deemed hazardous, and even to longer maintain our threatening attitude was deemed unwise, and on the 27th we commenced our return march,

and reached our camp at Blue Springs the next day.

March 1st, ordered to Charleston, eleven miles north of Cleveland, at the crossing of the Hiawasa river by the East Tennessee railroad. Left camp at 9 A. M. and reached Charleston at sunset, having marched all day in a drenching rain. Just across the river, in the village of Calhoun, was a large number of sick, left by Long's brigade of cavalry when it started on the late reconnoissance. Dr. Isaminger, of our regiment, took charge of them, fitting up an old Academy building for a hospital. March 9th, returned to Blue Springs, and went into camp near division headquarters.

March 22d was characterized by a heavy snow storm. The snow was ten inches deep, a thing unknown there. The citizens seemed to think the Yankees had brought with them their New England weather. April 10th, the brigade was formed in a square to witness a most humiliating scene. A member of our regiment, by sentence of Court Martial, had his head shaved and was drummed through the camp. Whatever previous breaches of discipline he may have been guilty of, later, he was a good soldier, and was killed at Kenesaw, Georgia, in June following.

The month of April passed with but little of interest. There were the usual rumors of an attack by the rebels, or an early advance on our part, and by the 27th, orders to send all extra luggage back to Bridgeport, gave promise that a movement in the near future was probable. On the 29th, the baggage was sent away, and on May 2d, all soldiers unfit for active service were ordered to report with discriptive rolls at Brigade hospital preparatory to being sent to the rear.

ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

At noon, May 3d, we marched out on the road to Dalton, going into camp at Red Clay. May 4th, marched early and encamped at 3 P. M at Catoosa Springs, where we rested until May 7th, waiting for the concentration of the Grand Army of Sherman in front of Dalton. At this time our brigade was composed of the following regiments:

40th Ohio Infantry,	35th Indiana Infantry,
51st Ohio Infantry,	84th Indiana Infantry,
99th Ohio Infantry,	96th Illinois Infantry,
21st Kentucky Infantry,	115th Illinois Infantry.

It was the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, a position we retained through the campaign.

The first movement of our forces contemplated the forcing of the enemy from Tunnel Hill, and a threatened direct attack upon his main position in front of Dalton, while the real attack should come from a portion of our army sent through Snake Creek gap to operate upon the lines of communication in his rear, thus forcing him from his strong position at Dalton, and compelling him to give battle on ground of our selection. On the 7th, the initial step of this proposed plan of operations was taken by the advance of the Fourteenth corps upon Tunnel Hill, where it met with some resistance, but upon the appearance of our corps coming up on the left, the enemy retired to Buzzards Roost, we occupying Tunnel Hill at noon. From our position on Tunnel Hill Ridge, the enemy was plainly seen occupying Rocky Face Ridge, an impassible mountain, cloven by Mill Creek, the gap

through which it and the railroad passed, being known as Buzzard's Roost. On the 8th, our division, in line of battle, advanced one mile into the valley facing Rocky Face, skirmishing with the enemy through the day, but retired to Tunnel Hill at night. On the 9th and 10th, very decided demonstrations were made against the enemy at all points, and although there was no determined assault, the pressure was sufficiently great to keep the enemy fully occupied, which was the purpose of General Sherman.

Meantime, General McPherson, with the Army of the Tennessee, had passed through Snake Creek Gap, and reached the vicinity of Resaca as early as the afternoon of the 9th, but finding it strongly fortified, and his flank exposed to an attack from Dalton, he prudently fell back to the southern mouth of the gap, a position he prepared to hold, thus keeping the road open for the army which was to follow. On the 10th, it being evident that McPherson would fail to reach the communications of the enemy, arrangements were made for the transfer of the whole army, with the exception of our corps, to the rear of Dalton, and on the 11th, orders for this movement were issued. At sunrise on the 12th, the movement commenced through Snake Creek Gap, and by evening nearly the whole army was concentrated near McPherson at the southern mouth of the gap. During the 12th, there was no force in front of Dalton but our corps and Stoneman's cavalry, a fact probably not known to the enemy. During the night of the 12th, Johnson's army was quietly withdrawn, and on the morning of the 13th, we marched through Buzzard's Roost, and passing through Dalton at noon, went into camp for the night nine miles south. Marched early on the 14th, taking the main road to Resaca. Skirmishing commenced early, and continued until it was

lost in the roar of battle. In the battle of the afternoon our division occupied the left of the line, and although all through the day the enemy had been pressed slowly back, yet late in the afternoon there were evidences of a concentration upon our left that looked much like an offensive movement. It was not long before all doubt upon this point was removed, as the enemy came down upon our front and flank in overwhelming numbers. The assault was so desperate, and in such force, that our regiments wavered, and fell back in disorder. The exposed position of our division had been reported to General Thomas, who, in anticipation of what occurred, had ordered a division from the Twentieth corps to our support, and without its prompt appearance our division would have been badly handled, as without reserves, it was being driven by a force it could no longer withstand. The credit of the repulse of the enemy at this point, however, should not be given wholly to the troops from Hooker's corps, as the Fifth Indiana Battery, posted in a position by General Stanley in anticipation of a possible reverse, had sensibly cooled the ardor of the pursuing foe before the infantry got into position. The writer was in a position to witness the exciting scene, and until then, had no conception how rapidly guns could be fired. As the stream of fugitives from the front came drifting back to the left of the battery, closely followed by the enemy in overwhelming numbers, the six guns were brought into action, and for a half hour there was almost a continuous stream of fire from their muzzles, hurling grape and canister at short range into the faces, and enfilading the line of the pursuers, a fire so hot and steady that the enemy halted. At this juncture a division from Hooker's corps came up and the enemy was effectually checked.

On the 15th there was heavy fighting, mainly by

Hooker's corps, although along the whole front of our corps there was heavy skirmishing and artillery firing all day, but with no decided successes. During the night the enemy abandoned Resaca, and by morning his entire army was south of the Oostenaula.

FROM RESACA TO ACKWORTH.

In the pursuit of the enemy from Resaca, as from Buzzard Roost, and in fact during the whole campaign, the Army of the Cumberland was the central column, following in the direct path of the retiring foe. Early in the morning of the 16th, the Fourth corps marched through Resaca, a little hamlet whose few houses showed the effect of our artillery the day previous. The march for the day was slow, as we were constantly engaged with the rear guard of the enemy which stubbornly resisted our advance. On the 17th, the front of our corps was covered by a heavy rear guard of the retreating foe, and skirmishing commenced early. The enemy, cavalry, artillery, and at some points infantry, were disposed in successive lines behind barricades, and were evidently willing to be attacked. When pushed from the first position they withdrew through the lines of the second, only to take another and similar position in the rear. In this manner, we pressed them back all day, and in the evening, so vigorous was our pressure, that a battle seemed imminent, but night coming on the fighting ceased, and we encamped for the night a

few miles from Adairsville. Marched on the 18th through Adairsville, meeting with no opposition during the day, and encamped at night near Kingston. At 8 A. M. our corps, our division leading, marched toward Cassville. The enemy was soon developed and pressed slowly back for several miles, when a strong force was seen approaching in two lines of battle. Our division and Wood's division were promptly deployed in front, with Newton's in support, and awaited the onset. The enemy, seeing our readiness, halted and covered the front of his lines with barricades. Our artillery, however, forced him from his first line, and night coming on, the enemy withdrew from our front, and we went into camp near Cassville, where the whole army was concentrated.

It is well known that the Confederate General Johnson on the 18th, planned an attack on Schofield's army when it was beyond supporting distance from the other corps; and that on the 19th a general engagement was contemplated, and the threatened attack on our corps on the evening of that day, was the opening of what was expected by the enemy to be a decisive battle; but Generals Hood and Polk, who were in our front, suddenly decided their positions untenable, and the plan was abandoned. The question of responsibility between Johnson and his Lieutenants, Hood and Polk, for the failure of the proposed battle, forms interesting chapters in several Southern histories. On the night of the 19th, the enemy abandoned his strong positions about Cassville, and marching through Cartersville, crossed the Etowah the next day.

For the next three days the army, grouped about Cassville, rested, waiting until the railroad could be repaired and supplies brought up. On the 23d, with twenty days rations in the wagons, the army marched, not directly

upon the enemy in his strong position at Altoona, but making a long detour to the right, aiming to get upon his railroad communications at Marietta. Our corps left camp in the afternoon, and crossing the river four miles south of Kingston, halted for the night at Euharlee. Marched at 9 A. M. on the 24th, passing through Stylesboro, and crossing a spur of the mountains, camped on Raccoon Creek, near Burnt Hickory. 25th, march towards Dallas resumed. Geary's division of Hooker's corps in the advance, met the enemy in force, the collision bringing on a bloody engagement known as the battle of New Hope. All the divisions of Hooker's corps being up, at 5 P. M. a desperate assault was made upon the enemy's position, which was repulsed, to be repeated again and again, but the position was too strong, and at dark our forces drew off. During the fight a terrific thunder storm came up, but the roar of artillery, and the rattle of musketry, could be heard above the elemental war. Our corps had been rushed up in support of Hooker, but only reached the field at the close of the battle. During the night, however, we got into position on Hooker's left.

It was now evident that Johnson's army was squarely across our road to Dallas, and prepared to dispute our further progress. The 26th was spent in concentration of the army, and placing its several corps in position. In getting our position our brigade was under a heavy fire, not only from the skirmishers, but from the main line of the enemy. The opposing armies were quite near each other, in strong intrenchments, with the artillery in commanding positions. So close were the enemy's lines in our front that for several days almost an incessant fire was kept up from the breastworks, the pickets being relieved at night, and each man on the picket line covering himself by digging a pit, or securing the shelter of a

friendly log. At no time during the campaign were we exposed to a more fatal fire from sharp-shooters, as the slightest exposure was sure to invite a bullet. On the 27th, an effort was made to turn the right flank of the enemy, and for this purpose, Wood's division of our corps was withdrawn from the line, and with a portion of the Fourteenth corps, was sent to the left to feel for the right flank of Johnson's army. At 5 P. M. an attack was made, resulting in a repulse and a great loss. Preceding and during the attack, pur portion of the line kept the enemy fully occupied in our front. The day's work resulted in a loss of fifteen hundred to our corps.

During the 28th, we were engaged in brisk skirmishing. On the 29th, the enemy demonstrated in our front, and all through the day we were engaged, although no direct attacks were made. The demonstration against us was a feint to cover an attack on our extreme left, which was repulsed with great loss to the enemy, a fair offset to the losses in our corps on the 27th. During the next few days our army was shifted gradually to the left, the movement being made in the face of the enemy, and each new position being strongly intrenched, even if intended to be occupied only for a few hours. The enemy, recognizing the fact that he could not prevent us reaching the railroad, abandoned his long line of intrenchments on the night of the 4th of June, and fell back to another line a few miles north of Kenesaw. Resting on the 5th, we moved leisurely on the 6th, and at 10 P. M. got into camp at Ackworth.

FROM ACKWORTH TO THE CHATTAHOOCHIE.

Our army remained quietly at Ackworth awaiting the arrival of supplies, and pleasanter weather. The rain, which commenced on the 4th, was almost continuous until the last week of the month, making the roads almost impassable. In addition to the drenching rains, the weather was unusually cold, making campaigning an ordeal that tested the hardihood and patience of our men.

On the 10th, the whole army moved forward, feeling for the enemy. who was understood to occupy a chain of hills from Kenesaw to Lost Mountain, with Pine Mountain midway between these points, and considerably in front of the main line. Left camp at 8 A. M., marching towards Marietta, and skirmishing with the enemy in the afternoon. Next day, made but slight change; in fact the rain was so continuous that all active operations were suspended. On the 14th our forces were again in motion, and the Army of the Cumberland was drawn closely around the front of Pine Mountain, our brigade occupying a central position. The movements of the day were accompanied with sharp fighting. In the afternoon, a shot from the Fifth Indiana battery, posted with our brigade, killed General Polk, who, with Johnson and Hardee, were observing our movements from the top of Pine Mountain. That night Pine Mountain was abandoned, and early on the 15th we marched over the mountain, driving the enemy from a line of out works beyond. The main line was reached about one mile from Pine Mountain. Geary's division of Hooker's corps, assaulted this line just to our right, but was forced to retire with a loss of several hun-

dred men. At this point, our line was so close to that of the enemy as to make exposure as dangerous as though on the skirmish line. Piekets were relieved in the darkness of night, and eaeh man protected himself by a gopher hole, a pile of stones, or rails. It was at this point that Captain Simonson, our Chief of Artillery, was killed by a rebel sharpshooter. He was crawling along on the skirmish line, to be able from personal observation to better direct the fire of one of his batteries, rolling a log before him for protection, when he was killed by a bullet through his head.

On the 16th there was skirmishing all along the line, and on our right changes were made that endangered Lost Mountain, the rebel left. In the afternoon there was heavy cannonading, whieh was continued far into the night. From a position on Pine Mountain, the night afforded the grandest exhibition of fireworks imaginable. From Kenesaw, and all along the line of hills to Lost Mountain, the enemy's guns were belching forth flames, while our artillery was in full play.

During the night of the 16th the enemy abandoned Lost Mountain, and several miles of intrenehments, his left falling back three miles, to a new line of works already prepared, on the Marietta side of Mud Creek. On the 17th, we moved forward, driving the enemy's skirmish line before us across Mud Creek, and our skirmishers intrenching on the west bank of the little stream, from whieh position the enemy made two attempts to dislodge them during the night. On the 18th an advance of the other two divisions of our corps, seeured a position and intrenehed within a hundred yards of the enemy's works. During the night the enemy withdrew. Early on the 19th, our division leading, our corps advanced, and foreing the enemy across Nose's Creek, halted. The enemy's

position was well defined, and so strong that two weeks constant pressure resulted in no important change in relative position.

On the morning of the 20th, General Stanley, with two brigades of our division, crossed Nose's Creek, and driving back the enemy's skirmishers, fortified his position. In the afternoon, our strong skirmish line still farther pressed the enemy back, carrying a hill covered with a dense undergrowth. The brigade followed promptly and at once threw up barricades, which enabled us to hold the hill in the face of the most desperate assaults. Kirby's brigade, of our division, carried a hill near by at the same time, but was not so fortunate as to hold it, the enemy driving our forces from it with loss.

The operations at this point on the 20th of June, find little place in history, but after Chickamauga, it was the bloodiest day in the history of our regiment. Most of the regiment was on the skirmish line, and took part in the movement which gave us the hill, the movement resulting in slight loss when compared with what followed after dark. At this time, the skirmish line had been relieved, and was in the rear, but just after dark the regiment was ordered forward to reinforce the Thirty-fifth Indiana, which for some time had been resisting very determined efforts of the enemy to break our line. In the darkness, considerable time was lost in getting into position, and when an advance was made it was only to find the enemy in quiet possession of that portion of the line where the Thirty-fifth Indiana had been a short time previous. Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, who was leading the way in this movement, was captured before it was known to the regiment that any portion of our works had been abandoned, although the silence at this point was ominous, while the roar of battle to the right and left

was continuous. The true state of affairs having been ascertained, Colonel Taylor ordered an immediate advance of the regiment, and after a short, but desperate struggle, in which bayonets were used, guns used as clubs, and men hauled over the works by the hair of the head, we retook and held the barrieade against repeated assaults of the enemy. As evidence of the severity of this night engagement, we mention the fact that two hundred wounded from our two brigades came into hospital that night, our regiment contributing a large proportion of this number.

Although there was continuous fighting during the next week, including an attack on General Hooker by Hood's corps on the 22d, as it did not involve our regiment, details need not be mentioned here. On the 27th an assault was made at two points on the rebel eentre, one of these being immediately in our front. The assaulting eolumns were Davis' division of the Fourteenth corps, and Newton's division of our corps. At 8 A. M. Davis' division oeeupied the intrenchments thrown up by our brigade, while we were moved to the left to support Newton. For twenty minutes before the assaulting columns moved, all the artillery available poured a concentrated fire upon the points to be attacked, while McPherson and Sehofield made strong demonstrations on the enemy's flank. The distanee to the rebel line was about six hundred yards, and the way was rough, and near the enemy's line, was obstructed by felled trees, the branches interwoven, forming a mesh through which it was almost impossible to force a passage. From the start, Davis' division was subjected to a galling fire of artillery and musketry, but regardless of this, it pushed forward until the enemy's works were reached. Exhausted with their rapid movement, and despairing of carrying the works, they halted. Their

position was critical. To retreat was annihilation, to remain was hazardous, but choosing this, they protected themselves as best they could until night, when they fortified their position within a few yards of the enemy's works.

Newton's assault, which we were to support, failed before reaching the rebel works. The obstructions and entanglements held the column under such a terrific fire that it was recalled, our division not being ordered forward. Our loss in these assaults was not less than three thousand men, and only demonstrated that the enemy's works were impregnable. A sad feature of the engagement was the terrible fate of some of the wounded. During the fight, the leaves and grass caught fire, and many wounded, left lying between the lines, were literally roasted, presenting a horrible sight when brought into our hospital.

These assaults were unfortunate, and there must have been some doubt as to their propriety among military men, and General Sherman has taken some pains to explain his reasons for ordering them. At 9 P. M. of the same day, he wrote General Thomas as follows: "Are you willing to risk the move on Fulton, cutting loose from our railroad?" Says General Thomas in reply: "What force do you think of moving with? If with the greater part of the army, I think it decidedly better than butting against breastworks twelve feet thick, and strongly abatised," which was as near a criticism as the grim old soldier probably cared to make on the work of his superior.

The result of these assaults probably precipitated the flanking movement which followed a few days later, a little delay being necessary to fill the wagons with supplies.

June 28th and 29th, comparative quiet in our front. The sick and wounded being sent to Big Shanty station for transfer to hospitals in the rear. June 30th, the enemy made a feeble demonstration in our front, but were easily repulsed. Captain Charles Converse, Company "D," was killed, and half a dozen of our regiment wounded.

July 2d, the flanking movement commenced, General McPherson moving to the right, threatening Johnson's rear, while our army remained in position in front, keeping the enemy as fully occupied as possible. During the night the enemy vacated the line about Marietta, and on the morning of the 3d, we marched through their works at the point where Newton had made the assault on June 27th. An examination of these defenses showed how hopeless an assault would be. Marched to the right of Marietta, through the grounds of the Military Academy, and on the direct road to Atlanta. Overtook rear guard of the enemy four miles south of Marietta, and drove them forward into a strong line of earthworks. By midnight our lines were pushed close up to the enemy where we intrenched. On the 4th our division, our brigade leading, charged the enemy in our front, Smyrna camp ground, capturing their skirmish line, and developing their main line. About one hundred of our division wounded. July 5th. Enemy again fell back from our front last night. Moved forward to the Chattahoochie at Vining's station. Supposed the enemy were all across the river, but found strong force still on the right bank in strong position at the railroad crossing. From the high hill at Vining's station, we got our first view of Atlanta, the "Spectral City," eight or ten miles distant. It seemed so near that we felt that our campaign was nearly ended, but it took us nearly two months longer to get into the

city On the 7th, locomotive with train from the North, steamed into our camps, its whistle being answered by another in the rebel lines not a mile distant. July 9th, Johnson withdrew the remainder of his forces across the river, burning the bridges after him. In our immediate front, with the exception of artillery firing occasionally, everything was quiet from the 6th to the 10th. On the 10th, our division moved to the left, farther up the river to Phillips' Ferry, where the 23d corps had crossed on the 8th. Idle on the 11th, but on the 12th crossed the Chattahoochie in the afternoon, and moving down the left bank went into camp at Power's Ferry about fourteen miles from Atlanta. Everything quiet on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th; no firing even by pickets. On the 17th, moved suddenly in the afternoon down the river in support of our Third division, which was covering the crossing of the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps at Pace's Ferry, and returned to camp at night.

By the 17th our entire army was across the Chattahoochie. and in the following position: Army of the Cumberland, our corps being its left, on the right, Twenty-third corps to our left, and the Army of the Tennessee the extreme left. The proposed movement was a right-wheel, the right of the Army of the Cumberland being the pivot. The enemy were on the south bank of the Chattahoochie below the mouth of Peach Tree Creek, and along a line of hills on the south side of this creek. At 8 A. M. marched on the road to Atlanta, crossed Nancy's Creek, and halted at Buckhead, seven miles from Atlanta. The 19th, was passed in efforts to secure a position on the south bank of Peach Tree Creek. Our division marched in the afternoon toward Decatur, driving the rebel cavalry before us and across the north fork of the creek, on the south side of which we went into camp five miles from

Atlanta. On the morning of the 20th, General Howard with Wood's division joined us, and we moved forward to form a junetion with the Twenty-third eorps. This movement drew us out of the battle of Peaeh Tree Creek that afternoon. The battle was expeeted to crush the Army of the Cumberland, but only Hoo*er's corps, and Newton's division of our eorps, were engaged. The defeat of the enemy was decided. During the day we advanced on the Cross Keys road toward Atlanta, skirmishing heavily, and at 11 A. M. were brought to a halt by the enemy in our front. July 21st, skirmishing all day, our skirmish lines being crowded as closely as possible to the enemy and intrenched. Captain Clement F Snodgrass, in command of Company "A," killed on skirmish line.

During the night the enemy abandoned his Peaeh Tree Creek line of works and withdrew into the defenses immediately around the city. On the morning of the 22d we moved forward early and soon found the enemy in a line of works quite near the city.

SEIGE OF ATLANTA.

In the grand right wheel of the whole army, which began on the 18th, the several armies were approaching Atlanta on widely separated, but converging roads. The Army of the Cumberland was the right, and the pivot, while General McPherson, with the Army of the Tennes-

see, was several miles to the left, and having a much longer road to travel than we of the right. During this movement there were neeessarily gaps between the armies, and the enemy had ehosen the time to strike Hooker's Corps on the 20th, when Schofield and McPherson were too far to the left to be of assistanee. Not satisfied with this, another assault was made on the 22nd, this time on our extreme left, where McPherson, with the Army of the Tennessee, was getting into position. The attack was sudden, unexpected, and made with desperation, and for a time was successful, but was finally repulsed with a loss to us of thirty-five hundred in killed, wounded, and missing, while of the enemy, three thousand were left dead on the field.

On the evening of the 22d, our lines on the north and east were elose up to the eity, so near that at many points we could look into its streets. In elosing in upon Atlanta, the Army of the Tennessee, and the cavalry still farther to the left, had destroyed the railroad to the east beyond any possibility of early repair, and our armies settled down in front of the city watching for a ehanee to assault, or inviting one from the enemy. The experienee on both sides however, was such that there was no disposition to assault fortified lines, and for many weeks there was not much to ehange the monotony of skirmish firing. This was continuous night and day, to which was added oecasionally cannonading, the artillery all along our lines for miles pouring tons of shot and shell upon the doomed city, intending, as General Sherman says, to make it of "little value as a large machine shop, and future depot of supplies." This continued pieket firing resulted in many casualties daily, not only on the pieket line, but in the quarters, as men were frequently killed behind the works by bullets descending. By July 25th the train was up to

our camp, the great bridge across the Chattahoochie having been rebuilt in six days.

During all this period of apparent waiting for an opportunity to break the enemy's line, movements were quietly going on having in view the breaking of the Macon railroad, the only channel of supplies now left to the enemy. Infantry was quietly withdrawn from our left and sent to the right, so that by August 1st our corps, which had been in the right wing of the army, was the extreme left. This movement to the left commenced on the 27th, at the same time strong bodies of cavalry moved from either flank, all the movements, both of infantry and cavalry, having in view the breaking of the railroad south of Atlanta. On the 28th, while the Sixteenth Corps was getting into position near Ezra Church, on our extreme right, the enemy attacked it suddenly, and with great force. Although the brunt of the battle was borne by two divisions of Logan's corps, the repulse was decided, the enemy leaving seven hundred dead upon the field.

But to return to our own movements. Our position from 23d to 27th was much exposed, the only safety being close up under the works. On the 27th our brigade moved one mile to the rear, occupying an old rebel line of works. Army of the Tennessee moved in our front from left to right. Heavy cannonading in our front. 28th, went to the front and found a 64-pound rebel shell in my quarters of the day previous. In afternoon, heavy firing several miles to our right; battle of Ezra Church. To August 1st, quiet in our brigade. At dark, August 1st, moved to the left to take the place of the Twenty-third corps which goes to the right. Our Brigade Headquarters at the "Soap Factory" where we were intrenched, two hundred yards in rear of main line, from which we had a fine view of the city. August 3d, demonstration ordered

in our front. Our brigade advanced against the rebel skirmish line, carrying it at some points, but being force l to retire. Loss inconsiderable. On the 5th the demonstration was repeated, probably to attract attention from our right. On the night of August 9th, the artillery all along our lines opened on the city, and was replied to vigorously by the enemy's batteries. keeping up a most infernal music for several hours. The same entertainment on the night of the 14th, continuing without a moment's cessation all night. In the afternoon our division made another demonstration against the enemy in our front. Found the enemy ready for us. Two of the Ninety-sixth Illinois killed, and several wounded in our brigade

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JONESBORO, LOVEJOY AND ATLANTA.

August 25th, the seige of Atlanta was abandoned. The stretching of our army many miles to the right, reaching for the railroad, failed in its object, as we always found the enemy behind works too strong to be assaulted, and the cavalry raids about Atlanta had also failed in seriously, interfering with the enemy's communications. The sick and wounded, and surplus wagons, having been sent back to an intrenched position north of the Chattahoochie, to be guarded by the Twentieth Corps, the remainder of the army commenced the movement around the city. Our corps, Gen. David S. Stanly now in command, General

Howard having been assigned to the head of an army, a vacancy made by the death of McPherson, moved out of the trenches at dark, losing quite a number of stragglers during the night. Halted at 2 A. M. of the 26th. Marched at 8 A. M., the enemy shelling us as we moved out. Went to the right and encamped eight miles southwest from Atlanta. 27th, marched at 8 A. M., skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry and forming line of battle near Mount Gilead Church. 28th, rested until 4 P M., when we moved to West Point railroad and encamped for the night. 29th, engaged in tearing up the railroad towards Atlanta. Our brigade thoroughly destroyed two miles of the track, burning the ties and heating and twisting the iron. Rested in afternoon. Encamped at Red Oak. On the 30th, moved eastward toward Macon railroad, our advance division skirmishing with the enemy. 31st, moved toward Rough and Ready on Macon road, where, in connection with the Twenty-third Corps, we threw up barricades facing Jonesboro. Continued skirmishing through the day. Encamped half a mile from the railroad. During the day, a division of the Fourteenth Corps had reached the railroad, and from stragglers captured, learned that two corps of Hood's army had passed to Jonesboro. The Army of the Tennessee, on our extreme right, and going by way of Lickskillet and Campbellton, was now in front of Jonesboro.

The orders for September 1st, required a concentration of all the forces at Jonesboro. Our corps moved early to the railroad, and began the work of destruction toward Jonesboro. In the afternoon the battle of Jonesboro was fought, resulting in a signal victory for our army. When the battle opened, our division was rushed forward, but we were so delayed by the thick undergrowth, and the sturdy resistance of the enemy's skirmishers, that,

although deployed, the fury of the battle had passed before we reached the field. Night closed the contest, the enemy falling back to Lovejoy Station, our forces bivouacing on the battlefield. Early in the morning of the 2d, our corps pushed on in pursuit, reaching the station at noon. We were promptly formed in line of battle, our division on the left, and at 3 P. M. the order to advance was given. A nearer approach to the enemy showed his position across the railroad to be too strong to assault, and particularly as this point of approach was completely swept by Hood's artillery. Supposing that the Army of the Tennessee would hold the enemy by an attack on his left, a movement that was to have been co-operative with our advance, General Stanly made an effort to turn the right flank of the enemy. Our division, with Wood's, was sent to the left, but the ground was so broken, the streams and marshes were so numerous, that we did not get into position until 6 P. M., when the order was given to charge. Wood's division dashed forward and seized the enemy's works, but could not retain its hold, while our division was exposed to such a sweeping fire of artillery, and the ground before it being open, the order to charge was countermanded. Both divisions intrenched. On the 3d, 4th, and 5th, our regiment occupied a more exposed position than at any time in the campaign. In our immediate front there was a dense undergrowth which hid the enemy from view, but which did not prevent their bullets passing over and through our camp. The picket firing was incessant, and any exposure above the breastwork was hazardous. John Gray, of Company "C," was killed at this point by a bullett from the enemy's line, while standing on a slight elevation just in rear of our works.

To go back a little. During the night of September 1st, loud sounds were heard in direction of Atlanta. On

the morning of the 2d a reconnoisance from the Chattahoochie was met by the Mayor, who formally surrendered the city. General Hood, in evacuating on the night of the 1st, destroyed immense quantities of supplies and ammunition, and it was the explosion of the latter that we had heard at Jonesboro, and was the first intimation of the abandonment of the place. On the 3d the campaign was declared at an end, and orders issued for the return of the armies to Atlanta for rest. On the 3d, 4th and 5th, our sick and wounded, and trains were being sent to the rear. On the night of the 5th, we quietly withdrew from our intrenchments and fell back to Jonesboro, where the Fourteenth Corps had remained after the battle of the 1st. The night march was a hard one, as the recent rains rendered the roads almost impassable, Our brigade halted at 2 A. M. of the 6th, where we remained all that day. Moved early on the morning of the 7th, and encamped for the night within eight miles of Atlanta. No skirmish firing, and no looking out for the enemy. On the 8th, marched early, passing through Atlanta and out on the Augusta railroad, our brigade going into camp two miles from the city, near the battle-ground of July 22d.

For nearly a month following the occupation of Atlanta our forces had uninterrupted rest. The change from the constant picket firing, the constant watchfulness, the continuous strain on the mental and physical man of the preceeding four months, was wonderful. So far as we were concerned, the war seemed to have ended with our campaign, and our camps soon took on all the appearance of permanent quarters. The frame buildings in and around Atlanta afforded material for huts, and it was not long until "Headquarters," and many company quarters, were substantially fitted up as if for the winter.

The usual policing of the grounds daily was enforced, and our camps were models of cleanliness. This thorough "housekeeping" was a matter of surprise to the enemy. The day following our evacuation of the trenches in front of the city, the Atlanta papers amid all their rejoicing at what they supposed was a falling back of our army, found space to compliment General Whittaker on the cleanliness of the ground occupied by his brigade, a position they recognized by papers, reports, &c., left in camp.

But while the army was thus resting, General Sherman was not idle. To him, it must have been a period of greater anxiety than any during the campaign. The capture of Atlanta, from the opening of the campaign in May, had been looked upon as a fixed fact by officers and men, and it is not at all probable that Sherman was any less certain of this than were his men. But Atlanta was "ours, and fairly won." What next? Hood's army was still in our front, and with it there, further progress was difficult. His army could be pushed back, as it had been from Dalton to Lovejoy, but the long line over which supplies were brought for a great army could not be farther stretched with safety The "March to the Sea," demonstrated that the country was able to supply the army while moving rapidly, but a campaign that required time to clear an enemy out of intrenchments, and to rebuild bridges, would have required supplies from Northern depots. That no backward movement was contemplated by our great Captain, or by General Grant, is shown by the act of sending away the citizens, the accumulation of stores, and the construction of a shorter line of works around Atlanta by which a comparatively small garrison could hold the city against a large army. Whatever doubt there may have been as to our next movement was removed by the enemy September 20th.

PURSUIT OF HOOD.

Up to September 20th, Hood's army had remained at Lovejoy whe e we left it. On that day he moved to Palmetto. This, in connection with Forrest's appearanee in Tennessee with eight thousand eavalry, indicated Hood's intention of getting on to the railroad in our rear, thus compelling the withdrawal of our army from Atlanta, or failing in this, to invade Tennessee. This latter plan was not impracticable. With the Trans-Mississippi forces of Smith and Magruder, and the large number of deserters whieh he hoped a northern movement would reeall to his ranks, joined to his army, he might fairly expect to enter Tennessee with as large an army as faced us at Dalton in May With sueh an army in his rear, Sherman must abandon Atlanta and the territory gained in a four months struggle. So reasoned Hood and his advisors.

To meet the possible danger in the rear, General Thomas was sent north to provide for defense. On the 29th of September Hood began crossing the Chattahooehie, and by October 1st the rebel army was all on the north bank. October 2d, Stewart's corps struck the railroad north of Marietta, while the remainder of the rebel infantry moved towards Dallas. By the 4th, having captured the garrisons at Big Shanty and Ackworth, the enemy was advancing on Allatoona, where we had an immense quantity of supplies. On the 5th, this position was assaulted by French's rebel division, whieh, after a desperate struggle, was repulsed. From the 5th to the 10th the intentions and movements of the enemy were not well understood, but on the 11th the whole rebel army moved rapidly toward Resaca, and on the same day demanded

its surrender. General Baum refusing to capitulate, Hood made no attack, but sent detachments to break up the railroad toward Dalton, the garrison of which place surrendered to him on the 13th. Thus, in ten days, Hood had effectually broken the railroad from Big Shanty to Dalton, having captured all the garrisons excepting those at Allatoona and Resaca. Leaving General Hood at Resaca, we will go back to note our own movements.

At midnight of October 2d, orders were received for marching; the Twentieth Corps to remain in Atlanta and at Chattahoochie bridge, while the remainder of the army should go in pursuit of Hood. Our division marched at daylight on the 3d, crossing the river by the bridge near the railroad and going into camp five miles from Marietta, near Smyrna camp ground where our brigade fought July 4th. October 4th, marched at 8 A. M. passed through Marietta and encamped in the old rebel line of works near where our brigade charged them June 20th. October 5th, marched slowly. Battle at Allatoona in progress. General Sherman, who was with our corps, while signaling from Kenesaw assurance of support to General Corse at Allatoona, witnessed the repeated repulse of the enemy at that point. Encamped for the night at Pine Mountain. The enemy having withdrawn from the railroad, our armies rested on the 6th. From our position on Pine Mountain we had a fine view of the relative position of the armies. Our corps in the centre, Army of the Tennessee on the Powder Spring road to our left, Army of the Ohio on Burnt Hickory road to our right, the wings far in advance, the line of camp fires stretching out a great crescent, while far in advance of the horns of the crescent could be seen Hood's camp fires near Dallas.

On the 7th, while at Pine Mountain, Companies "A," "B," "C" and "D" were mustered out, with several officers,

among them being Colonel Taylor and Assistant-Surgeon Matchett. At 4 P. M. on the 8th, moved to the railroad one mile south of Ackworth. Night very cold. 9th, moved to west of railroad and went into camp. Went to work "fixing up" as if to stay October 10th, marched at 3 P. M., crossed Alatoona Mountain and Etowah River, and at 10 P. M. bivouaced at Cartersville. In passing through Alatoona Gap. saw evidences of the severe fight there on the 5th. The freshly made graves and great numbers of rebel wounded, attested the severe loss of the enemy.

It being understood on the 11th. that General Hood was marching on Rome, our armies were put in motion with orders to be concentrated in and about that place by the evening of the 12th. Marched early on the 11th, and encamped for the night one mile from Kingston on the Rome road. 12th, marched early A tedious march, the Fourteenth corps with its train being on the same road and the road rough and hilly. Got into camp three miles from Rome at 10 P. M. General Hood did not attack Rome, but had moved rapidly on Resaca, a fact that was unknown to us on 11th and 12th. In the P. M. of 13th, we were marched rapidly towards Resaca via Calhoun. Bivouaced in Ridges Valley. 14th, marched at daylight, passing through Calhoun and Resaca, and encamped for the night on the ground where the Fifth Indiana Battery so effectually repulsed the enemy on the evening of May 14th.

At this juncture it seemed practicable to bring Hood to bay. He was at Dalton, his line of retreat being through Snake Creek Gap, the route of our flanking column in May. Sherman, at Resaca, disposed his forces to interrupt his retreat and force him to fight. The Army of the Tennessee moved early on the 15th, to the southern entrance of the gap, meeting the enemy and checking his

advance; the cavalry were sent to Buzzards Roost to threaten the enemy there, while our corps marched in P. M. over the Chattogata Mountain, expecting to strike the enemy in flank. Reached the gap at dark, only to find the Army of the Tennessee in pursuit of the enemy, he having taken the alarm and retreated by the northern entrance before it could be closed by our cavalry. At 10 A. M. 16th, marched out northern entrance of Snake Creek Gap, through Villainow, and went into camp at 4 P M. on the Lafayette road. 17th, army resting. All broken down teams, surplus baggage &c. sent to Chattanooga. On the 18th, army again in motion, and by 20th was grouped in and about Gaylesville, Ala. Up to this date it seemed probable that Hood intended a crossing of the Tennessee at Bridgeport, or at some point east of Muscle Shoals, an event doubtless earnestly desired by General Sherman, he telegraphing General Thomas to give Hood a "free pass" over such a route. If such a crossing had been made Sherman would undoubtedly have continued the pursuit, but by the 20th, Hood's position far to the westward indicated no disposition to cross the Tennessee at any point east of Decatur, and all pursuit was abandoned. At Gaylesville, several days were spent in active preparation for the great "March to the Sea" by Sherman with sixty thousand men, while our corps, with all dismounted cavalry, was to be sent to General Thomas.

The writer having been absent for the next twenty days, has no personal knowledge of the movements of our regiment and will only say that our corps left Gaylesville on the 27th, and reached Pulaski, Tenn., on November 1st and 2d, where he rejoined the regiment November 14th. The entry in my diary for that day is: "Found the brigade about one mile from town. Isaminger has just got our quarters fixed comfortable. Tent, fire-place and

bunks," which, as the afternoon was cold and snow falling, was not an uncomfortable prospect.

DRIVEN BY HOOD.

November 1864 presented the remarkable spectacle of two great armies that for six months, like two pugilists, had been clutching at each others throat, and dealing ponderous blows, turning their backs on each other, one marching south and the other north, each intent on an invasion of the enemy's territory. The one, a hundred thousand strong, had forced the other of half that number back a hundred miles, but so adroitly had the lesser army been handled that after four months of continuous fighting it was intact, and able to force the larger army into a retrograde movement of more than a hundred miles. Sherman, with sixty thousand men, was on his great march through the South. With Hood on the Tennessee, and the vise-like grasp of Grant on Lee's army in Virginia, there were no forces in the Confederacy that could oppose the veteran and victorious legions of Sherman.

There is nothing of more thrilling interest in all the history of the war than the story of Hood's invasion of Tennessee. The interest North and South was more centred around him during November than Sherman. Under the circumstances there could have been but little apprehension felt north as to Sherman's success, and setting

aside the question of supplies, there was none; while the movement of Hood to the north indicated that the South did not hope to oppose Sherman, but fully expected the success of Hood in Tennessee to more than offset any damage done by Sherman in his bisection of the Confederacy. In the North the anxiety at this time was intense. The great disparity in the strength of Hood's army and that opposing him was sufficient ground for alarm, while the great disaster to our cause which a defeat of General Thomas would be was appreciated. Even after the battle of Franklin, in which Hood lost one-fifth of his army, the anxiety in the North was scarcely lessened, and his presence in front of Nashville was a menace that was looked upon with solicitude. The campaign was disastrous to Hood's army to a degree not paralleled by any other of the war, hence it has been criticised as illy planned and badly managed, but it was so nearly a success that we should credit him with judgement in its planning as well as audacity in its execution.

At the opening of the campaign Hood had forty thousand infantry, twelve to fifteen thousand cavalry, and the usual force of artillery for an army of that proportion, a larger force than that with which Johnson confronted Sherman in May. Not only was his army numerically strong, but no army of the Confederacy was ever so completely stripped of all incumbrances, was ever more confident. In this army were no less than forty-one Tennessee regiments, made up of men who had been driven from their homes months and years before, and who now, as they looked with wistful eyes toward Columbia, and Franklin, and Nashville, and the great North beyond, felt an assurance of success that prepared them for any sacrifice.

To oppose this formidable army, Thomas had a moveable army of not over twenty-one thousand infantry, viz:

Twenty-third corps and two divisions of our corps, and four thousand cavalry. In all his department he had less than fifty thousand men, all of whom, aside from our little army at Pulaski, were in garrisons at points necessary to hold. Unable to meet Hood in the field until he could be reinforced, his efforts were directed to delaying his march north until he could organize an army from returning soldiers, and troops promised him from Missouri. The duty of retarding Hood's progress fell upon General Schofield at Pulaski, and so far as is necessary to illustrate the movements of our own regiment, we will notice the progress of events from November 19th. At this date it was evident that Hood was aiming for Columbia instead of Pulaski, but so slow were his movements that it was not until the 21st that Schofield commenced the removal of public property to the rear. On the 22d, the Twenty-third corps fell back towards Columbia, guarding the trains. On the 23d, our division marched at dark, halted at midnight for a rest, and again marched, reaching Lynville just at daylight. Continued the march on the 24th, and reached Columbia just at dark, a distance of twenty one miles. This rapid march was in support of Cox's division of the Twenty-third corps, which preceded us, and reached Columbia just in time to save the town from capture. As soon as we arrived we were formed in line of battle and intrenched. At this point strong works were thrown up, while the cavalry on either flank was so placed as to oppose the crossing of Duck River by the enemy, and to give notice of his movements. 25th, at work on breastworks. The enemy in our front evidently dismounted cavalry Skirmishing in front all day. 26th, Hood's infantry in our front, pressing our lines. Enemy charged and took a portion of our line at 5 A. M., but were driven out at 7 A. M. General

Cox, with two brigades, crossed and intrenched on the north side of Duck River last night, and on the night of the 26th, an effort was made to cross the entire force, but a severe storm and the darkness of the night prevented the movement. Night of the 27th, crossed to the north bank of the river. The 28th it was clear that the enemy would cross Duck River above and below Columbia, and at 8 A. M. on the 29th, our two divisions marched toward Franklin, but when four miles out, our division, Kimball's was halted and formed in line of battle facing east, General Stanley, with Wagner's division, going on to Spring Hill, where he arrived barely in time to prevent the capture of our trains by the rebel cavalry. Later in the day heavy bodies of infantry appeared and attacked our single division with no support nearer than twelve miles. The enemy's attack was made with spirit, but coming under the fire of several batteries of artillery that, *en route* to the rear, had been fortunately halted there, he fell back, supposing the heavy artillery fire indicated a large infantry force. As night came on a corps of rebel infantry was in line of battle facing the Franklin pike, while two others were near. Meantime, Cox's division of the Twenty-third corps was still at Columbia, opposing what seemed a determined effort of the enemy to cross at that point. Hood, unable to cross his artillery at other points, massed it at Columbia where it was so used as to lead Schofield to think that the larger part of the rebel army was still at that point, a mistake that was near being fatal. At 3 P. M., when Schofield left Duck River, ten-twelfths of the rebel army were in his rear, and on Stanley's flank at Spring Hill. Reaching Spring Hill at 7 P. M., he left there at 10 P. M. with the Twenty-third corps and pushed on to Franklin, leaving Stanley with the Fourth corps to guard and bring forward

the trains. At 7 P. M. General Cox left his position in front of Columbia, and we our position on Rutherford's Creek at midnight, our division getting into Spring Hill at 2 A. M. of the 30th. This night march was rapid but silent, as for a long distance we were within a half mile of the camp-fires of the rebel army. So far, all was well, but the peril was still imminent. A train of eight hundred wagons was still in and about Spring Hill, and it was not until 5 A. M. that the last wagon was started. Our position was to the right and rear of the train, and soon after daylight the advance of the enemy commenced skirmishing with us. At noon we halted on a ridge of hills south of Franklin, and went into position as if we intended to defend that point. Not a mile in our rear was the rebel army, which, on observing our halt, deployed to the right and left of the pike, spreading out like two great wings, and with a long line of battle marched steadily toward us across the beautiful valley. It not being our purpose to fight there, and the enemy having been delayed long enough to allow our trains to get well out of the way, we withdrew rapidly and at 3 P. M. we were within our defenses at Franklin.

General Schofield with the Twenty-third corps had reached Franklin at daylight, and had thrown a line of works a mile and a half long around the town on the south side. The works were crescent shaped, a great bow, drawn from the river above to the river below the town. Our division occupied the right of our line, and it was the extreme right tip of this crescent where our regiment was posted, and as the assault was made directly on the centre of the crescent, we were but slight participants in the great battle.

BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

It was not General Schofield's wish to fight at Franklin. He was straining every nerve to get his trains across the Harpeth, and was less apprehensive of an attack there than he was of the enemy crossing above or below and getting on his flank or rear. In fact, up to 4 P. M. it was not believed that the enemy would attack. More than half our force was on the north side of Harpeth, so disposed as best to protect the trains then moving toward Nashville, and to counteract any efforts at flanking movements by the enemy. Not more than ten thousand men were in our line. Of these, two brigades were posted at some distance in advance with orders to fall back in case of an attaek, and one brigade, Opdycke's, of our corps, having been the rear guard during the day, was in reserve.

From our position, comparatively unexposed, we had a fine view of the first steps of the assault, and it was worth a year of one's lifetime to witness the marshaling and advance of the rebel line of battle. Emerging from the woods in the most perfect order, two corps in front and one in reserve, nothing could be more suggestive of strength, and discipline, and resistless power than was this long line of gray advancing over the plain. Massing on the Columbia pike, the great wave came rolling on, pushing away the two brigades and following them closely, poured through our line of works, and almost without a struggle, Hood had thus gained a lodgment in the very centre of our line. The enemy made haste to strengthen the head of the column thus thrust through our centre,

and using batteries captured, commenced enfilading our line. The teams from the captured batteries went thundering to the rear, which, with a stream of frightened camp-followers, and men from the two brigades that came rushing back from the front, created the impression that the disaster was fatal. The forces of Hood were all concentrating at this point, and the advantage so early and so easily gained, promised to General Hood the destruction of the only army that lay between him and the Ohio River. The moment was critical; General Stanley, in his report, says that it was the most so of any he had ever known in battle.

At 4 P. M., when the battle began, General Stanley was with Schofield in Fort Granger, on the north side of Harpeth River, but at the first sound of battle he rode rapidly to the scene, arriving there just as the rebel wedge was being driven through our line of works. Approaching Opdycke's brigade, then one or two hundred yards in rear of our works, he was about to order it forward, but found it already with fixed bayonets ready for the advance. The impetuous charge of this brigade, led in person by Stanley and Opdycke, soon turned the tide of battle, and in twenty minutes the enemy was driven from the intrenchments and the army saved. For the next two hours assault after assault was made upon our line in a desperate effort to make another break and regain the advantage obtained at first, but each attempt was repulsed with great loss. The firing was kept up with more or less severity until 11 P. M., and at midnight we fell back through the town, across the Harpeth, and marched for Nashville. This night march was about the most wearisome of any in our experience. The road was crowded with wagons, artillery and infantry, all struggling forward, the men nearly ready to drop down for want

of sleep, having had none since the 28th. At daylight of December 1st, we were at Brentwood Hills, nine miles from Nashville, where we halted for breakfast. In afternoon, reached the defenses of Nashville, where we dropped down to sleep regardless of all the surroundings.

It has always been a matter of surprise that we escaped so easily from Duck River and Spring Hill on the 29th. Save an attack by Forrest's cavalry, which was easily repulsed, and later, one by cavalry and infantry, which gave General Stanley and his one division some hard fighting, there was no attempt all that day and night when our little army, incumbered by its trains, was stretched from Duck River to Spring Hill, to strike us a serious blow. Had an attack been made on Stanley at Spring Hill, or on Schofield as he moved from Columbia to Spring Hill in the afternoon of the 29th, or on our division at any time prior to our arrival at Spring Hill at 2 A. M. of the 30th, with anything like the ferocity that characterized the assault at Franklin, the result would almost certainly have been the capture or destruction of Schofield's army. General Hood, in his "Advance and Retreat," lays the blame for the failure on General Cheatham, who, he avers, had repeated orders to attack on the 29th. A paper read by an officer in Forrest's cavalry, at a meeting of the Southern Historical Society, intimates that it was Hood's own indecision and want of confidence, and lack of capacity to comprehend the condition of affairs at the critical moment, that led to the failure to attack with vigor. The surprise at this lack of generalship was not all on our side; the rank and file of Hood's army seemed to know that a golden opportunity to strike a fatal blow had passed when our rear guard left Spring Hill at daylight on the 30th. In a recent visit to Ringgold, Georgia, the writer met Dr. J. S. Glenn, Surgeon of

the First Georgia Infantry (Confederate), and who was with Cleburne's division when it made the attack on Stanley at Spring Hill on the afternoon of the 29th. He attributed much of the failure to press the attack immediately to the unexpected heavy fire from thirty pieces of artillery, which, on their way to Franklin, had fortunately been placed in battery on an eminence near the village, and which indicated the presence of a large infantry force. This, however, did not account for the lack of prompt action a little later, and the failure was discussed freely by all grades of the rebel army, it being generally understood that Cheatham had failed in executing orders with his usual promptness.

The loss of life at Franklin was probably greater than in any battle of the war, considering the number engaged and the small spot of ground fought over. Our loss in killed and wounded was twenty-three hundred, one half of which was in the two brigades that were exposed in front. The enemy's losses were nearly seven thousand, a large proportion of this number being at the point where our lines were broken, and where repeated attacks were made to again effect a breach. As evidence of the great loss of life at this point, it is said that Colonel Stafford, of the rebel army, was found in the ditch erect, the dead having fallen around him so thickly that when he received the fatal bullet he did not fall, but was found next morning "stiffened in death and partly upright, seeming still to command the ghastly line of his comrades lying beneath the parapet."

On December 1st, Hood followed us, and by next morning was in our front. Our position in the line was just to the right of the Granny White pike, and from it we had a fine view of the rebel line, one and a half miles distant, their camp-fires presenting a magnificent spectacle

at night. Our men immediately commenced intrenching, and this, with the heavy details for picket, made the few remaining days of our service more than ordinarily hard.

On the 6th, 7th and 8th, mustering out of officers was in progress, and on the 10th the veterans and recruits, and all owing further service, were transferred to the Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteers.

Such are the outlines of our regimental history, drawn as faithfully as the meagre records from which to gather facts, and personal recollections, weakened by a lapse of twenty years, would allow. It is a story of three years of sacrifice, of devotion to duty—a record of noble deeds of which we may be justly proud.

Twenty years make great changes. The youth of our regiment who survive, are now gray-haired, while the middle-aged of twenty years ago are looking back over a life nearly spent. These changes in individuals are not more marked than in the political world, the life of the nation. States then separated are again united; political differences, questions in dispute between the North and South, difficulties in the way of reconcilliation that seemed insurmountable, have melted away as have the trenches and earthworks that sheltered the opposing armies, until now, the Great Rebellion seems like a thing of the far past. Busied with the duties of everyday life, that great episode in our lives is thought of less and less every day, but there are times when it comes back in all its freshness; when the march, the lonely picket, the skirmish line, the line of battle, the assault in the face of blazing batteries, seem but events of yesterday, and with thoughts of these comes a flood of recollections of dead comrades left far up Sandy, or who gave up their lives in the prisons of the South, or, gathered from the battle-fields of Tennessee and Georgia, sleep in the beautiful cemeteries at Murfeesboro, Nashville, Chattanooga and Marietta. May the grass grow green over the graves of these our dead heroes.

APPENDIX.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

It is quite surprising that there should have been dispute as to the comparative value of the services of the different commands participating in the battle of Lookout Mountain. Where each one bore its part so well, one would suppose that the proper credit would have been cheerfully conceded to all. But such was not the case. While yet the smoke of battle hung over the mountain side, wrangling as to whom belonged the credit of the brilliant victory began. The forces under Hooker on that day were strangers to each other, and from widely separated districts. Geary's division of the Twelfth corps was just from the Army of the Potomac, Osterhaus' division had just arrived with Sherman from the Mississippi, while Whittaker's and Gross' brigades of our division, were from the Army of the Cumberland, and it was natural that each should look with some jealousy upon any claims that disparaged its own prowess.

The movement that gave us the mountain with so little loss, comparatively, was the rapid advance of our right wing, Geary's division and our brigade, Gross being with Osterhaus on the left near the foot of the mountain. This movement, which flanked the main rebel force on the mountain side, and left it to fall into Osterhaus' hands an easy prey, was led by Geary's division up to a certain point, where it halted in obedience to orders, that the whole line might be readjusted. If this order had been fully

obeyed, it would have cost us scores of lives, as it would have allowed the retreat up the mountain of the rebel force in front of Osterhaus, and this, manning the works near the Craven House, would have required a struggle to dislodge it. But fortunately, our brigade, not understanding the order, or with the happy inspiration that prompted our troops the next evening at Mission Ridge to make the memorable assault without orders, ran through Geary's division, charging the several lines of works before reaching the Craven House, and the right of our regiment reaching a point in the rear of the rebel line. This rapid advance of our regiment, clutching the rebel left at a point so near the Summertown road that Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, who led the right wing of our regiment, insists that if supported by one thousand men, the movement would have put us in possession of the road, thus virtually giving us control of the mountain, was the notable feature of the battle. With this known to everybody, yet the sun had not gone down before the claim was made that the credit of this bold dash belonged to Geary's division, and a somewhat acrimonious dispute was had between General Whittaker and officers of the eastern division over the matter. In proof of the justness of our claim General Whittaker pointed to the dead of our regiment, lying near the captured guns, and all along the line of advance from the point where Geary's division halted. The dispute was closed by General Whittaker ordering Colonel Taylor of our regiment to take charge of the guns, and a squad was accordingly detailed who hauled them down the mountain by moonlight and turned them over to the Ordnance officer. The following copy of the receipt now in possession of Hon. Jesse N. Oren, shows to whom belonged the credit of capturing the guns:

CAMP AT LOOKOUT CREEK,
November 25th, 1863.

Received of J. N. Oren, Sergeant of Company "B" Fortieth O. V I., two pieces of Artillery, *captured by the Fortieth regiment O. V. I* at the battle of Lookout Mountain.

B. F. CROXTON, First Lieutenant and Ordinance Officer, First Division Fourth A. C

Another fact, though of small interest, in connection with the capture of Lookout Mountain has been perverted. A hundred thousand men saw our flag flying from the point of Lookout in the early dawn of November 25th, where for weeks the flag of the enemy had been a target for our guns on Moccasin Point, and the question was, "Who placed it there?" The credit has been awarded to many, but it properly belongs to a member of the Eighth Kentucky regiment of our brigade. This fact was so well known then that it is surprising that the credit should ever have been claimed for any one else.

LETTER FROM DILLON P CURRENT—CAPTURE OF COMPANY "H."

The capture of Company "H," and the long imprisonment of its officers and men, was an event of peculiar sadness. On the night of September 21 the company, with some other details, in all about one hundred men, were on picket, our forces then occupying Mission Ridge. During the night our army was withdrawn within the defenses of Chattanooga. By some mistake Company "H" was not relieved, or called in, or if orders were given for its recall, they never reached Captain Meagher, in command

of the picket. When the rebels advanced on the morning of the 22d, they soon had our picket surrounded and captured, although not until after a desperate resistance. The writer has no official report of the strength of the company, on that morning, but he has been able to get the names of thirty-eight of the company who were captured, which was doubtless nearly its full strength. Of these, nineteen, just one half, died in rebel prisons. Dillon P. Current, to whom the author is under many obligations for facts relating to the history of Company "H," was among the captured, and in a recent letter, he so clearly pictures the horrors of prison life in the South in 1863-4 that an extract is given here. He writes:

"I am sorry that our company history has not been furnished you more completely. A company that was always ready for duty, however hazardous, need not be ashamed of its history, and it will always be a matter of regret that there are no records now that will give the fate of every man, that it might go into the history of our regiment * * * The first blood spilled in our regiment was from our company. J. A. McConkey, who was mortally wounded on a scout from Piketon, was the first man of our regiment to lay down his life on the altar of his country * * * I give you all the facts I can recall concerning our capture, but no one but the Recording Angel can tell the sufferings of those taken prisoners on that memorable 22d of September, 1863. The long weary months of confinement in crowded, filthy pens, dying by inches, eaten up by vermin, and starving to death; of all this, you can have no conception. Men who would starve to death, with almost daily offers of plenty to eat on condition that they would desert their flag, men who chose death in its most horrid form, before dishonor, deserve to have their names written on tablets of silver in

letters of gold, and it is a proud recollection that not one of our company even contemplated such a step, although two-thirds of our whole number died, the most horrible of deaths, died from starvation. Years have passed since then, but the horrors of my three hundred and fifty-five days of prison life are fresh in my memory."

A VISIT TO THE BATTLE FIELDS ABOUT CHATTANOOGA.

A visit to a battle-field gives one a better idea of the battle than can be obtained from written history, even when aided by the most accurate maps. The battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge were so simple in plan, and their execution so slight a departure from the plan, that they are to some extent easily understood, but even they are better understood after one has walked over the face of the mountain, or driven out to Fort Wood, to Orchard Knob, along the base of Mission Ridge, and climbed the steep hill up which our lines charged on the evening of November 25, 1863. But I think it impossible for any one to get a clear idea of the battle of Chickamauga without a visit to the field, and a talk with persons who live there and thoroughly understand the topography of the neighborhood. With certain localities fixed in the mind from previous personal acquaintance, or from reading well written histories, an interview with these old citizens will make all the complicated movements of the great battle plain.

The writer spent some time at Chattanooga in 1881, and again in 1883, and during both visits took oc-

casion to go over all the battle-fields, interviewing every one who, from actual observation, had any knowledge of the movements of the armies in that vicinity in the fall of 1863, and as comrades who look over these pages may sometime go over the same ground, a few words as to the shortest road to all the points of interest may not be out of place.

Of course you will go to the top of Lookout. The view from here is worth a visit to Chattanooga aside from any associations with the war. The Smoky Mountains of North Carolina in the dim distance to the east, Mission Ridge to the east, Waldron's Ridge to the left, with the Tennessee River coming in from the east and striking the base of Lookout with such force as to turn it back upon itself, thus forming Moccasin Point—all these are seen at a glance and make up a picture that one is not apt to forget. But unless you have a guide, thoroughly familiar with local history, you will miss much of interest and value, as every feature of the grand view has associations that add much to the interest with which they are looked at.

Three hundred feet from the top of Lookout is the Craven House, an object perhaps as well remembered by our army encamped in Chattanooga Valley in November, 1863 as any other. It is possible to reach this by creeping down the rocks from the summit, but you will be more likely to go direct from Chattanooga. It is a long walk from the city, and if you have a party, you will be likely to take a carriage, which after an hour or two of struggling among the boulders on the mountain side, will land you at Mr. Craven's. The house, from the foot of the mountain, looks much like that which stood there in 1863, long and low, with a porch fronting the city. The present house, however, replaces the old one which was

burned down, and is a half story higher than the old one, otherwise similar. Mr. and Mrs. Craven are aged people, but intelligent and exceedingly courteous. They occupied this spot all through the seige of Chattanooga and up to within two days of the capture of the mountain, and are thoroughly familiar with all the movements in the valley beneath. Sitting on his "stoop," with the aid of a powerful glass, he will point out to you the rebel line during the seige, from the base of Lookout all the way round the city to the river on the north, will show you Fort Wood, Orchard Knob, where the Star Fort was, Cameron Hill, and our lines drawn close about the city. Our battery on Moccasin Point was an old acquaintance, and he and Mrs. Craven will laugh heartily as they tell you how they used to watch for the puff of smoke from our guns, and get under cover from the shell they knew would burst in the vicinity. They do not think their house was the target, but shells aimed at the Point, three hundred feet above, were apt to burst in uncomfortable proximity. From this "stoop" you can almost see Brown's Ferry, and he will point out to you our line of march from our camp on Moccasin Point down to the ferry, October 27th, and again on the 29th, when we crossed the pontoon to go to the support of Geary at Wauhatchie. Mr. Craven was, and is, a staunch rebel, but enjoys a visit from those who drove his friends from the mountain.

In visiting the battle-field of Chickamauga, you will drive to Rossville and there take the Ringgold road which will take you to McAfee's Church. If, however, you have only one day, it will be better to take the right hand road from Rossville, which will take you to Crawfish Spring, thirteen miles from Chattanooga, as from the spring you can take in the entire field on your return to the city. Crawfish Spring is a curiosity of itself, a great column of

water bursting out from the base of a hill, and well worth a visit from Chattanooga. About the spring was located the hospital for the right wing of our army, as Cloud Spring was selected for the same purpose for the left wing on September 19th, 1863. At this point you will find Mr. Lee, proprietor of what was known as Lee & Gordon's Mills twenty years ago. He is exceedingly affable and will give you a better idea of the movements of both armies from the 15th to the 19th of September, 1863, than you can get from any history. From the spring you will drive to Lee's Mills, two miles distant, where the Lafayette road crosses the Chickamauga. Leaving here you will drive towards Chattanooga on the Lafayette road a short distance, when turning to the left, you will go through the fields where the right wing of our army was shattered on Sunday forenoon, passing the spot where stood the widow Clem's house, now burned, General Rosecran's headquarters on Saturday, September 19th, until you reach the Snodgrass House, five miles from the springs, and three miles from Lee's Mills. The Snodgrass House stands on the northern end of the Horse-Shoe Ridge, where General Thomas made his gallant fight on Sunday afternoon. This house was General Thomas' headquarters from Saturday night at midnight until he left the field Sunday evening. Mr. Snodgrass was with him all day on Sunday, and will point you to the exact spot where he stood most of the day beneath a large oak. He will show you our exact line of march through his farm from the north, after leaving the Lafayette road at Cloud Spring, and from his door will point out the place, only a few hundred feet to the west, where we charged Hindman's division, then just coming over the ridge. Mr. Snodgrass is infirm from age, but if you will take him in your carriage he will go with you to this point, which

many of you will recognize, and from there will go over the ridge and point out the position of the rebel line. All along this line you will find graves, many of the bodies having been removed, however, for burial elsewhere. One trench, holding the dead of a Kentucky Confederate regiment, has never been disturbed, and a board at one end says that fifteen of the regiment lie buried there. Hundreds and thousands of visitors have gone over these grounds in the last twenty years, yet if you will look carefully you will find battered bullets, fragments of canteens or cartridge boxes, and not unfrequently pieces of a skeleton. All about the summit of the ridge you will notice the wounds in the trees, now overgrown, but leaving a scar. At the house Mrs. Snodgrass will show you pistols, bayonets, bullets and broken sabers, and for a trifle will allow you to bring away some of these relics.

From Snodgrass' you will drive east through the woods to the Layfayette road, the trees along the route showing ugly scars, and shallow pits from which bodies have been removed being seen at many points. Reaching the road you will inquire at a farm house, just where the battle of Saturday, September 19th, was, and will be told that it was all around there, that in the yard around the house where you make the inquiry, men of both armies fell dead. The same story will be told you at other houses as you go towards Chattanooga until you reach Cloud Spring, so that in all the seven miles ride from Crawfish Spring you have not been off the battle field.

You will hardly recognize Cloud Spring as it is now in an enclosed field, and the ground around is overgrown with brush and briars. You will find here William H. Hargrave, Second Lieutenant Company "K" First Confederate Georgia regiment. His left arm is useless from a shot through the shoulder received from our men Sep-

tember 19th, in sight of his own house. A half hour's talk with him will be pleasant and profitable, as he can give you a clear idea of the rebel movements on that part of the line on Saturday, and of our movement from McAfee's Church on Sunday forenoon. He will point out a large pit not far from the Spring where were buried eighty "Yankees" after the battle, using the term "Yankee" when speaking of our soldiers with as little idea of disrespect as we use the word "Rebel" when speaking of the Confederate soldier.

From Cloud Spring you will drive a mile farther on the Layfayette road towards Chattanooga, when leaving it you will turn to the right, and crossing another mile of woods, you will reach the Ringgold road at McAfec's Church, where you will find everything looking exactly the same as you left it twenty years ago. From the church you will return to the city by way of Rossville Gap, in passing through which you will have a view of the ground over which our brigade charged up the hill in the evening of November 25th, 1863, and of the Ross House, now over one hundred years old, around which so many hundreds of our wounded were gathered on the morning after the great battle.

AMOUNT OF AMMUNITION USED IN BATTLE.

It is difficult to understand, or appreciate how much amunition is used in a battle. Those who have gone over a battle field and seen the undergrowth of timber almost entirely shot away, or, as at Kenesaw, seen head logs a

foot through, beat into shreds, as if with a trip-hammer, can have some idea of the storm of lead and iron necessary to produce such results, but even they cannot understand the vast amount used. General Jacob D. Cox, in his "Franklin and Nashville," says that at the battle of Franklin, a hundred wagon loads of amunition were used from the train of Fourth Corps alone. Astounding as this statement is, it does not give one so clear an idea of the amount of lead shot away in a battle as a statement of Mrs. Snodgrass, around whose house the storm of battle raged so fiercely on Sunday afternoon, September 20, 1863. In answer to a question as to how the battle affected them financially, she said that everything on their farm was destroyed, and that she and her children would have starved if it had not been for the *lead* they gathered from the battle field. She said that they gathered hundreds and thousands of pounds of bullets which they sold in Chattanooga at five cents per pound. This *crop* did not fail them for some years, and even yet the plow turns up many bullets, although they are no longer an article of commerce.

LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT RICHARD B. COWLING.

In correspondence with comrades during the preparation of this work, the writer has come into possession of many interesting reminiscences and histories of personal adventures, some of which should be placed on record. The following extract from a letter from R. B. Cowling,

of Company "D," now of London, Ohio, will be found of interest:

* * * "I was appointed by General Steedman his division Postmaster, about a month before the battle of Chickamauga, and at his request accompanied his staff and was with him through that memorable battle of Sunday, September 20th, 1863. In the woods beyond the little log house on the hill, that was used as a field hospital, occurred the hottest fight of the most famous battle of the war. The charges and counter charges of the first hour after our arrival on the field had so decimated Steedman's staff that I thought at one time all would be killed. At one time, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the condition of affairs was decidedly critical. The desperate assaults of the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, caused our line to waver, and there was a feeling that all was lost. At this moment Steedman seized the flag of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois, which regiment was falling back in some disorder, and galloping to the top of the hill, rode back and forth between the lines of battle where it seemed a man could not live a minute, and shouted to his men: "Boys, you may go back, but the old flag shall not." The effect was electrical. Never was enthusiasm greater. The inspiration that came from that fearless ride brought the boys to the top of the hill with yells, and a momentary victory was secured. At this point Steedman gave me a written order to carry to another part of the field. Putting it in my blouse pocket with other orders, I started. In galloping over the field, picking my way amid the dead and wounded, I heard my name called, and looking around I saw a young Corporal, a mere boy, belonging to our regiment, with whom I had been on picket many times, whose right leg had been torn off close to his body, as I supposed, by a shell. He had

torn up his blouse to staunch the blood, and begged most piteously that I should bring him a Surgeon. My orders requiring dispatch, I rode on hoping to return soon, but I never saw him again. At this point I either lost my way, or the lines had been changed, for I ran into a squad of rebel cavalry. Leaving the road I took to the woods, the rebels following and shooting at me until I ran into General Sheridan's division.* His salutation was: "Who in the hell are you?" I replied that I was a courier from Steedman. He asked me the position of our forces in front, and on my replying, he ordered an advance of his deployed and depleted division, which did not seem to number a thousand men. By this time it was nearly dark. Having lost my orders in my flight, my mission unfulfilled, and with gloomy forebodings, I hitched my horse and slept at the foot of Mission Ridge, to wake the next morning and find myself between the pickets of the two armies. Hastily mounting my sleek, but blind and wind-broken mare, I rode rapidly into Chattanooga and reported to Steedman, who expressed surprise at seeing me, as he supposed I had been killed as most of his messengers of the day previous had been. Then and there for the first time, we drank together from the same canteen." * * *

* Sheridan had been driven with the right wing of our army in the forenoon, had fallen back to Rossville and was now coming out on the Lafayette road to Thomas' support.

LETTER FROM ASSISTANT-SURGEON WM. H. MATCHETT.

In a recent letter from Dr. William H. Matchett, Greenville, Ohio, furnishing the facts as to his several details for duty while Assistant Surgeon of our regiment, and which facts are given elsewhere, there is much of general interest. When we left Franklin, June 2d, 1863, Dr. Matchett was on duty in the Post Hospital at that place, and on that day was ordered to remove the sick in Hospital, and those left by the troops moving, to Nashville, and return and close the Hospital, turning over the property to the quarter-master. The first part of the duty performed, he returned to Franklin, and his subsequent experience is best told by himself. He writes as follows:

* * * "Having performed this duty (i. e. removing the sick to Nashville) and returned to Franklin, I found all in trouble at the hospital. The enemy had captured the town and taken possession of the hospital. They had taken the horses of Dr. Casterline and Dr. Cleary, as well as their clothes, blankets, and everything about the building that they wanted, and departed without making any effort to cross the river and attack the fort then garrisoned by the Eighty-fifth Indiana, Colonel Baird commanding. I proceeded to collect the remaining effects, and hunt up the nurses who were hid in the garret, and loading the property into wagons of citizens pressed into the service for the purpose, at dark onthe 8th of June, I crossed the bridge over Harpeth, and turned the stores over to the quarter-master as ordered. As I approached the fort I noticed quite a commotion in the camp of the Eighty-fifth Indiana, and inquired of Surgeon Hobbs the cause. Just then a squad of cavalry rode up having in

charge two soldiers with white havelocks on their caps. Without replying to my inquiry as to the cause of the excitement, Dr. Hobbs said, 'Thank God, there they are.' Colonel Williams, a son of Captain Williams, U. S. A., who fell at the battle of Monterey, Mexico, and his Adjutant, Lieutenant Peters, both of the rebel army, were taken as spies in the camp of the Eighty-fifth Indiana. They represented themselves to be Inspectors of U. S. A. and had papers in their posession signed by Secretary of War, and General Rosecrans authorizing them to inspect the Post at Franklin. They were politely received by Colonel Baird, and claiming to have been robbed by the rebels, Colonel Baird presented them with fifty dollars. After a pleasant interview they started on their return to Nashville just at dark. Colonel Watkins, of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, who was present, suspected they were not what they seemed, and the suspicion growing stronger after they had left, he sent a squad of men after them. Upon being brought back into camp, and charged with being spies, they made no farther effort at concealment of their true character. They were tried by a court-martial the same night, convicted, and by order of General Rosecrans, hung the next morning, June 9th, at 9 o'clock and 45 minutes, I being detailed by Colonel Baird to decide when they were dead. They were hung from a small walnut tree, I think, near the spring between our old camp and Fort Granger. The hanging was a bungling affair. A scantling was spiked to the body of the tree at a right angle, a lower limb being sawed off a few feet from the tree and acting as a brace to the horizontal scantling. To the latter the ropes were attached, and to the necks of the victims, who stood upon a board placed across the body of an army wagon. All things being ready, the wagon was driven from beneath, and the poor

men were left dangling in the air. Colonel Williams struggled for four or five minutes, motioning with his hand to tighten the knot, then grasping the rope above his head, lifted himself up, turned his head in the noose, and dropping himself suddenly, succeeded in strangling himself. The adjutant died in a few minutes and without a struggle.

This incident in my army life can never be forgotten. The victims had neither their arms pinioned, nor their faces covered, so all the horror of such a death was undisguised, and I must confess was more than my nerves could well stand. The regiment, Eighty-fifth Indiana, was drawn up in a hollow square, standing at 'arms port,' and in a position that all could see the doomed men as they were choked to death, and I do not think there was a dry eye among all the hundreds of men who had looked upon death in battle without emotion, but this terrible scene unmanned them all.

Life extinct, we cut the bodies down and buried them there with the other silent dead of that unnatural war.

Colonel Watkins said that this Colonel Williams was a lieutenant in the regular army in the same company with himself when the war broke out, and that he had served as an aid to General Scott for several months in 1861. He had an *alias*, Anson Lawrence, and was said to have taken this name that he might inherit a valuable estate in the South. All these facts were elicited during the trial, at which I was present. I *never can forget* my feelings at seeing these noble looking men executed. I never thought it right, but thought they should have been locked up, kept in close confinement until time would have more fully shown the degree of their guilt. Yet this is war, inexorable war. * * *

I rejoined the regiment at Tullahoma, at noon June

15th. Settled our mess account, and on the 16th, took charge of the General Hospital at Tullahoma, where I remained until September 18th, when I again went to the front. I found my pony at Bridgeport with all the baggage of the regiment left there when you marched from there. In company with Robt. Davis, Hospital Steward of the Eighty-fourth Indiana, and leading poor Roan, sick with the distemper, I started to find the regiment. Staid all night in the woods near Whiteside. Next day marched all alone, Davis, myself and pony, reaching the foot of Lookout at night. Next morning, 20th, met a horseman who told us of the hard fighting beyond the Mountain. (Chickamauga). Davis would go no further, and returned to Bridgeport. I went over the Mountain alone, leading Roan, and in the evening of the 20th fell in with Specrs' East Tennessee brigade of our corps just as the stampede occurred in the gap at Rossville. Not being able to hear anything of our regiment or brigade, I drifted back with the Tennesseans until Point of Rocks near the Craven farm was reached, where General Speers halted his command, and threw up barricades. Here we had quite a skirmish with the enemy, having several wounded. On the 22d, Surgeon A. T. Lea, Sixth East Tennessee Infantry, gave me a certificate to show that I had been with him on duty for the last two days, and before daylight on the 23d, I crept down the mountain, and crossing on driftwood under the railroad bridge over Chattanooga Creek, slipped along the river bank under cover of tall weeds until I got within our lines. Reported to Surgeon Perin. Medical Director, and was ordered on duty in the Field Hospital across the river from Chattanooga."

LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES WATSON.

In addition to many great battles, the advance from Dalton to Atlanta was characterized by continued skirmishing, and daily fierce and bloody struggles, many of the latter being scarcely mentioned in history. What we, of our regiment, speak of as the "Battle of Kenesaw" was only one of scores of fierce struggles that occurred in different parts of our long line during the campaign. Scarcely a day passed without similar engagements in which a single brigade, or possibly a regiment, would suffer severely. To us the 20th of June, 1864, was a day and night that is scarcely less distinctly remembered than is the 20th of September, 1863, as the former was scarcely less disastrous to us than the latter. The account given in preceeding pages is meagre, only giving the general features of the engagement. Knowing of what interest any details will be to comrades, the writer has no hesitation in giving place to the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel James Watson, written in response to a request that he furnish his recollections of the fight at Kenesaw. He writes:

* * * "I find that I remember but little, and, in fact, know but little of the Kenesaw business except that which was, as it were, personal to myself. So far as my individual adventure is concerned I can give you a brief statement of that, although I hardly suppose you want that.

I was that day in charge of the skirmish line in front of our brigade, having about one hundred and fifty men; of these about one-third were killed and wounded, so you see we had a hot time of it. The rebel skirmish line was

posted in the woods and undergrowth that skirted the hills, and sometimes but a few steps intervened between the opposing skirmishers as the respective lines were, at different points, pushed forward and backward. After a hard day's work in which there was more than usual close and dangerous fighting, we were relieved and went back to get our suppers. I found upon reaching our regimental line, that Jack, the cook, had been demoralized. While holding the mule that carried our mess outfit, that animal was shot through the neck, and in fear that the next ball might strike him. Jack had fled, or at least, was not to be found, and no signs of supper were apparent. While brooding over this inhospitable prospect, about half-past eight o'clock, Colonel Taylor came to me and said he had been ordered to take the regiment up to the brow of the hill where a fierce night fight was going on, but that being unacquainted with the ground he had lost his way and the regiment had straggled back. He asked me to go with him and place the regiment in position, saying I could then return and rest. I started with him and we soon had the regiment on the way to its new position. Colonel Taylor had been ordered to reinforce the Thirty-fifth Indiana, which had been engaged in a struggle with the rebels for some time. I went ahead of Colonel Taylor and the regiment to select as best I could in the darkness, the position our regiment should take. A terrific fight was raging to the right and left of us, but immediately before us the firing was desultory and scattering. I was in some doubt as to just where to locate the regiment, and asked a soldier who appeared to be coming back from the line, where the Thirty-fifth Indiana was. He said: 'Just in front, and they need help, too.' So forward we went. It was quite dark, and when I reached the slight breastworks hastily thrown up before night-fall

by our men, I could just discern a number of men standing quietly on the opposite side. Thinking they were our skirmishers, who had been driven back, I went up to them and spoke to them, and soon discovered that I was a prisoner in the hands of the rebels. Being several steps in advance of Colonel Taylor and others of the regiment, I think I was the only one captured just at that time. I remained a prisoner until September 30th, when I was exchanged at Atlanta, Ga.

As I said above I am not able to give you any facts about the general movement of our troops that day, as my attention was closely confined to the work I had in hand." * * *

LETTER FROM CHARLES W. WHEELER, OF COMPANY "E."

In connection with the above, portions of a letter from Charles W Wheeler of Company "E," who was captured the same night will be of interest, particularly as most of it refers to matters occurring subsequent to Colonel Watson's capture. He writes:

* * * "Colonel Taylor with the left wing of the regiment, Companies "H," "E," "K," "G" and "B," was advancing towards the works still supposing them held by the Thirty-fifth Indiana, when we were met by a sharp fire. We were ordered to halt and lie down, at the same time our men calling out to the rebels "not to shoot their own men." Some of Captain Matchet's men had returned the fire, when we were called to by the enemy that 'we were shooting our own men.' The real facts were soon

ascertained, when Colonel Taylor ordered us forward to the works, only three or four rods in front. We went forward under a murderous fire, and in less time than it takes to tell it, found ourselves face to face with the Forty-sixth Georgia regiment which held the barricade where we had expected to find the Thirty-fifth Indiana. It was a tight place. The rebels swarmed on the opposite side of the works, and pointing their guns into our faces demanded our surrender. We were in such close contact that some of our men were dragged over the works and thus made prisoners. At this moment, all who had not been compelled to surrender, dropped back in the darkness until they formed connection with the right wing, when the whole regiment advanced and charged the works and retook them. The struggle was desperate and the loss severe upon both sides. * * * Those of us taken prisoners were taken to General Gest's headquarters, thence to Marietta, where we were turned over to the Provost Marshal. While we were with the soldiers at the front we were well treated; in fact there was no evidence of anything but good feeling towards us. The young man who had the honor of pulling me over the works into rebeldom apologized for his rudeness, and assured me that they would not harm me, and asked earnestly: 'Why don't you'uns go home; we'uns are tired of fighting.' The Provost Guard however was not troubled with much courtesy. They took a business view of matters. While in line we were ordered to open our knapsacks, when we were cooly robbed of everything we had. A corporal opened my portfolio, taking my letters, paper, and fine gold pen. When remonstrated with he said he would ask the captain if I could retain the pen. That officer took the pen, remarking that he would take care of it for me. I had the satisfaction of saying to him that I thought the Confederacy

was getting pretty low when its officers would rob a prisoner of a gold pen.

In the afternoon of June 21st. we were put on the cars for Atlanta, and sent thence to Macon. At this point we were placed in line and the officers selected out to remain there, while the rest of us were sent to Andersonville, the commencement of months of imprisonment, the horrors of which no one can understand but those who were inmates of the loathesome, horrible prison pens of the South. * * *"

INFLUENCE OF IMAGINATION ON WOUNDED MEN.

It is a fact well-known to old soldiers that many times wounds received in battle without the recipient knowing of the injury until, perhaps, blood running into his shoes, or staining his clothing, would attract his attention, or the attention of his comrades. Even mortal wounds were unnoticed for some time, until failing strength or other consequences would call attention to the facts. It is related of a an officer in the Crimean war, who had both legs carried away with a solid shot, bringing him to the ground, that his impression for some time was that he had simply fallen into a hole in the ground.

On the other hand wounds of a trivial character, received in a manner to attract immediate attention, or in a location that would indicate great danger, and from their nature cause pain, often produced a degree of anxiety and alarm that seemed ludicrous when the really slight character of the injury was shown. Many such cases are remembered by the writer, one or two of which will be mentioned.

On the 19th of September, 1863, among the wounded

was a large proportion of serious injuries, the ambulance bringing back to the little church used as a temporary hospital, some who subsequently died of their wounds. Among those brought back was Peter Harrington, of Company "C," a most excellent soldier, and the last man any of his acquaintances would suspect of being misled by his imagination. He was a large man, requiring several men to lift him from the ambulance and carry him into the church, where he was tenderly laid upon two slab benches placed side by side. 'Shot through the hip,' was his laconic reply to the surgeon who inquired as to the nature of his injury. A glance seemed to prove this, as his clothing was torn and slightly soiled with blood. Further examination however, showed no other injury than a mere scratch. The facts were that a shot, a cannon ball probably, had struck his canteen and bayonet hanging by his side, tearing them away, with portions of his dress, the bayonet doubtless striking him on the hip, producing sharp pain, and drawing blood. It was a close call, and Harrington might well suppose the wound serious. His surprise was only equalled by his delight when he learned that his wound was only superficial.

Another case, similar in some respects, is worth relating as the injured man was well known to every man in our regiment who was with us in Georgia. At the battle of Chickamauga very few mounted officers of our brigade escaped death or wounds. General Whittaker, than whom no braver man ever led a brigade into battle, was among the wounded. He was literally 'shot from his horse.' This fact is well known to all, but there were some features of the incident not so well known. In a recent interview with Major Moe, Steedman's Chief of Staff in 1863, now a civil engineer at Chattanooga, Tenn., that gentleman gave me the following version of the incident. He

happened to be looking at General Whittaker when the bullet struck him. The effect was singular It did not tumble him off his horse simply, but seemed to *lift him right out* of the saddle into the air. Supposing him killed or mortally wounded, he dismounted and went to him. The bullet had struck his sword belt, worn low down, had passed through it, and apparently passed directly into the abdomen. In reply to his inquiry of how badly he was hurt, Whittaker said: 'Moe, Walter C. Whittaker has had his last call, his time has come,' at the same time unfastening his belt, and glancing at the hole in his blouse. Moe ventured to hope that it was not so bad as that, but the General insisted there could be no mistake, the wound was mortal. While he still farther loosened his clothing, each garment showing the passage of the bullet, he charged Moe with his 'last words' to his brigade then in the hottest of the fight a few rods distant, and it is creditable to General Whittaker that at a moment when he believed himself mortally wounded he thought less of himself than of his brigade, and of the great struggle then pending, the successful issue of which was of such vital importance to our army and the country. In the midst of these 'last words' the bullet dropped to the ground. The sight of it produced an immediate change in the mind of General Whittaker, who, mounting his horse, said: 'Moe, Walter C. Whittaker is all right yet awhile.' It is proper to say that the wound, though not so serious as at first supposed by General Whittaker, was a contusion that disabled him for some time.

REDUCTION OF TRANSPORTATION IN 1863 AND 1864. FIELD HOSPITAL AFTER BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

It is surprising how long a time it took to learn just how much, or rather, how little baggage and camp equipage was compatible with the perfect efficiency of our armies. In 1861 troops were sent to the field with an outfit that seemed to contemplate permanent encampments, and it was many months before we learned that the large trains required to haul the tents, and trunks and cots of officers, as well, many times, as the personal effects of the men, were incompatible with effective service. During our stay in eastern Kentucky we had for our regiment a train, aside from that required for amunition, larger than was allowed a division in 1864. Our outfit of tents was of the old Sibley pattern, large, unwieldly structures, requiring much time and labor to put up and take down, but which in our comparatively fixed positions were, doubtless, as appropriate as any other form of shelter. Every officer had his trunk, or box, if not a veritable 'Saratoga,' yet large enough to carry one or two suits of clothing, a small library, and many other things required to minister to the comfort of the individual. The men were loaded with personal effects, not more than then seemed necessary for comfort, but which experience proved utterly useless as well as burdensome.

Although many officers had sent home their trunks and boxes prior to going to Tennessee, yet it was not until we were in camp at Franklin in the Spring of 1863, that there was systematic cutting down of dead weights by order. At this place we were quartered in the "bell tent," a smaller, and more easily transported tent than the Sibley,

but an order came to discard this, substituting for it the shelter tent, better known in the army as the *Purp tent*. This change met with decided opposition from the men, an opposition that was good natured, but which was outspoken nevertheless. The first day they were put up the general disgust was manifested by the men sticking their heads out of what seemed like playhouses for children, or more like dog kennels, and barking like dogs. Unpopular as this change was at first, it is not at all probable that the men would have voluntarily gone back to the old order of things six months later, even if the old tents could have been hauled along and unloaded every night.

The shelter tent was simply two bits of canvas, or drilling, about five feet square, having buttons and buttonholes that the two could be united, with loops along the borders to facilitate fastening to the ground with pins. Each man carried half a tent, and at night nothing was required but that a comrade should furnish the other half, when fifteen minutes work with a hatchet, or even a strong pocket-knife, would furnish two forked sticks, a slender ridge pole, and slight pins with which to fasten down the edges. When set up the highest part was scarcely three feet from the ground, but under this frail shelter the men would sleep soundly, protected from the night dews or even storms of rain. In cold weather four men would occupy one of these tents, thus affording additional blankets as well as extra pieces of tent with which to close up the ends. The last time the writer saw a 'dog tent' in use was at Nashville in December 1864. For several days prior to the great battle that pulverized Hood's army there was a continued storm of rain, freezing as it fell, and covering everything with a sheet of ice. Under their frail shelter tents our men slept soundly, although their tents, and oftentimes their blankets, were stiff with ice.

Although there was a great reduction in amount of

baggage allowed officers and men at Franklin and during the summer of 1863, yet the matter did not reach a fine point until after the battle of Chickamauga. At that time much of the baggage of the army was in the rear, and did not reach the front until after the raising of the seige of Chattanooga. During the seige, officers and men learned how little was absolutely required for comfort, and never afterwards incumbered themselves with any superfluous baggage. At this time our division hospital probably afforded a fair sample of the lack of camp equipage that pervaded the army, although in the matter of personal effects, the attatches of the hospital were doubtles worse off than others, as all our effects had been left at Bridgeport, and were subsequently captured by Wheeler in Sequatchia Valley while *en route* to the front. The straits to which we were reduced for clean clothing were ludicrous as well as annoying. Among six medical officers on duty at the hospital who were quartered in a small tent in which there was plenty of straw and but few blankets, there was not a single extra shirt for several weeks, a fact that would have given but little concern had it not been for the 'gray backs' that managed to get a foothold in the seams of their woolen shirts, and which nothing but boiling would dislodge. To meet the emergency they borrowed a sanitary shirt, or a shirt from the sanitary stores, a brilliant hued calico garment, which went the round of the entire mess, each man wearing it long enough to boil his own. Of course but little attention was given to personal appearance; in fact as a rule, this seemed to have been entirely lost sight of. Our Chaplain however, always neat as possible in his dress, would not entirely yield to circumstanees, and surprised us one day by appearing in a paper collar whieh he had cut from a sheet of foolscap.

In the Atlanta campaign the amount of tents and bag-

gage allowed to the troops was reduced to a minimum, beyond which it seemed the cutting down process could not go. No tents were allowed to brigade, division, or corps headquarters, and even General Sherman was said to have had no shelter but a tent fly. Of personal effects, officers of high grade were often as destitute as the men; in many cases apparently from choice. Colonel Taylor of our regiment, and commanding our brigade for a time in 1864, seemed to have a thorough contempt for superfluous baggage, his bedding consisting only of an old gray plaid shawl. With a bed of leaves, and his boots for a pillow, he would roll himself up in his shawl and sleep as sweetly beneath the pines of Georgia as if on a patent cot, with a feather pillow, and several blankets, without which no well-regulated officer thought himself properly equipped for the field in 1861.

The battle of Chickamauga left thousands of wounded men on the hands of medical officers with scarcely any hospital supplies to meet the emergency. This was from no want of foresight, but neccessarily followed from the rapid movement of the army in September, and the unexpected great battle. On Monday, September 21st, the writer, with Dr. Bane of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois, and Dr. Williams of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio, by order, rode into Chattanooga to look after the wounded of our division. The scenes about the city were sad indeed. The Crutchfield house, all the churches, and in fact. nearly the entire town, was occupied by wounded. But few medical officers were there, their duties having kept them with their commands on Sunday. No effort was made on Monday to bring order out of the existing chaos, and the entire day was spent in feeding the wounded, and giving proper surgical attention to such cases as required immediate action. On Tuesday, September 22d,

the wounded were moved across the river two miles north, where a meadow, sloping down from a wooded hill to a stream of spring water, was selected for hospital grounds. The extreme north part of this meadow was given up to the use of the First division of our corps, and at sunset that evening, the writer and Dr. Bane went there, to find a score or more wounded lying on the ground. The next day the arrivals were numerous, and wounded kept coming in for several days from the town, and from the battle field, being removed from the latter place under flag of truce. There were few or no tents to be had for several days, but every effort was made to shelter the wounded by flys, shelter tents, and large tarpaulins furnished by the Quartermaster. For several days there was no effort to get the wounded off the ground where they lay on straw In fact it seemed impossible, without lumber, without nails, or anything with which to build bunks or cots, to improve their condition in this respect. The construction of a single bunk, however, set an example that was followed throughout the great hospital, and at the end of ten days there were, of those so seriously wounded as to require confinement, but few who were not on rude but comfortable bunks. The first bunk was made by driving four forks into the ground on which were placed cross-pieces at the head and foot. On these were placed lengthwise, strips split from cedar rails, and these covered with straw. A blanket, or half of a shelter tent spread over the straw, and a knapsack for a pillow, afforded a comparatively comfortable bed. John Blotner of Company "E," who was nursing the stump of his good right arm, was the first man to occupy such a bunk, a fact the writer remembers distinctly, as he was the architect and builder of this pioneer bunk of the hospital.

Fortunately the weather was delightful for some days

after the establishment of the hospital, so that there was no real suffering from exposure, notwithstanding the inadequate protection, and when the rain came a week later, all were under shelter, many hundreds of the slightly wounded having been sent over Waldron's Ridge to hospitals in the rear, or furloughed home, thus releiving the pressure in hospital.

LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT J. M. WASSON—ADVENTURES IN SOUTHERN PRISONS.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA,
March 1st, 1884.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:

Your letter of February 21st, asking for a brief history of my capture and imprisonment, is received. I hasten to reply, and will give you facts as I remember them; not suppposing, however, that my personal adventures will be of much interest to old comrades, only as they are illustrative of one feature of our soldier life that but few, fortunately, of our regiment had any personal knowledge of.

I was captured on Missionary Ridge, September 22d, 1863, in company with Captain J. C. Meagher, and I think about twenty of his men, Conpany "H." [There were thirty-nine of Company "H" captured that day.] There were also with us on picket, or skirmish line, Captain H. H. Hawkins, Lieutenant Morse, and Lieutenant Irwin, of the Seventy-eighth Illinois, and Lieutenant C. W Earle, Ninety-sixth Illinois, with parts of their companies.

Having some suspicion of our unusually exposed position, we strengthened our barricades, making them triangular in shape, and awaited the approach of the enemy. First came a sort of irregular skirmish line, a lot of bummers in fact, some of whom we gathered in as prisoners. Very soon, however, we were attacked by a strong force, and after a short but sharp engagement we were surrendered. We were immediately relieved of our swords, (Lieutenant Earle and myself, however, breaking ours and throwing them away,) belts and side-arms, and were ordered into line and marched down the ridge to Rossville, where we found all that plain around the spring and toward Chattanoogo, covered with rebel troops recently arrived from Virginia. We were held here nearly all day, during which time we talked freely with rebel officers and men, and were treated by them with the utmost courtesy. Opinions as to the final result, or importance of the battle just fought, were frankly exchanged, they being very confident that they would be able to push Rosecrans across the river without delay. While the large force present, as well as apparent discipline, seemed to justify their confidence, yet it was apparent that they had no great disposition to press the fight again that day.

About 4 P. M. we were started for Southern prisons, on foot. Marched and encamped that night at Tunnel Hill. Here we drew our first rations from the rebel government. The ration consisted of half a pint of corn meal to each man. Joining our supplies, I made mush without salt, in a quart can for Captain Meagher and myself. Next day we marched to Dalton, where we drew another ration of meal and remained over night. The next day we were taken on the train about forty miles south, where we left it, and were turned over to the care of Home Guard officers and conscripts. Here we were stripped of every-

thing that they could utilize, or the lack of which would make us more uncomfortable, and were treated with the utmost insolence. Is it possible that there were such ruffians in the rear of our armies, guarding prisoners we sent from the front? If I thought such the fact, I would almost blush that I was ever a soldier.

Our next stop was at Atlanta, whence we were moved leisurely to Richmond, being treated with every indignity and having very little to eat during the journey. At many places we were greeted by the *ladies* waving their handkerchiefs at us to attract our attention, then holding one end to their necks and the other above their heads, as much as to say they would enjoy hanging us. Reached Libby Prison about 9 o'clock P. M., September 28th. Before entering the building we were placed in line, and the officers were ordered from among the men, and with two exceptions I have never seen any of the latter since. Upon entering the office of Libby, our names and rank were entered in a register, and we were advised to turn over all our money to the authorities with the understanding that it would be returned to us when we left, or were exchanged. This advise was coupled with the statement if our money was not so turned over voluntarily, we would be searched, and all valuables confiscated. Under the circumstances I thought best to loan the Confederacy $150, and am sorry to say that the exploded concern still owes me that amount.

We were then ordered up a flight of stairs and into the "Chickamauga room," where we were greeted with cries of "Fresh fish! Fresh fish!" a term applied to all new prisoners. The room being dark I groped my way until I found a vacant place and laid down. Morning revealed a large room, the floor covered with men lying in rows, and packed like sardines in a box. At 9 A. M., guards

entered and announced roll call, the prisoners all being ordered into fours when a sergeant proceeded to count the files. Rations were then issued, a ration consisting of a very small loaf of bread and a little soup, but this, scant as it was, soon gave way to a small piece of very poor corn bread. General Neal Dow, who was one of our number, said when this ration was issued: "We are now getting down to the dregs of the Confederacy."

I will not attempt to describe any of the scenes of Libby, the horrors of this prison having been so often told as to be familiar to all. so far as any one can understand them without having been a prisoner there. Exchange, or some plan of escape occupied all our thoughts. Captain Meagher was fortunate in being exchanged early Imprisonment bore heavily upon him, but he was always ready to sing a song, tell a story, or play a game of whist. I think he was the happiest man I ever saw the day he was told of his exchange. As for myself I was always on the lookout for a chance to escape. Accidentally hearing of a tunnel being dug I determined to leave by that route as soon as those doing the work had gone out. In the evening of February 9th, 1864, the tunnel was finished and utilized. I crawled out in company with a Lieutenant of a Kentucky regiment about 10 P. M., passed liesurely by the guards, saluting them occasionally, and thus got safely out of the city We soon reached the fortifications, luckily striking a point where the pickets were not very vigilant, and crawling over one of the big guns, we went rapidly forward, and at daylight had reached a point eight miles from the city where we lay quiet for the day, suffering greatly from cold. At dark we pushed forward rapidly, meeting a squad of rebel cavalry which we eluded by dodging into the brush. At 9 P. M. of the third day out, we were suddenly confronted by five rebel soldiers,

who fired upon us but fortunately without hitting us. We were prisoners again, all our hopes of freedom, meeting friends, and joining our regiment had vanished into thin air We were taken to General Picket's headquarters, and from there returned to Libby. As a punishment for our attempt to escape we were confined in a dark, damp cell for eight days, the cell being so crowded that we could not lie down. During this confinement no one entered the cell, our ration of corn bread being passed in through a hole in the door. Imagine our filthiness when we were let out more dead than alive, of what we fully expected wou'd be our grave. Men talk of forgetting the past. *Never!*

May 10th, 1864, we left Libby for Camp Oglethorpe, Macon, Ga. Here we were allowed to build a few long sheds for shelter, but not sufficient to accommodate the great number there. Want and misery were to be seen on every hand. Insufficient shelter, insufficient clothing, insufficient and bad quality of food broke down the prisoners rapidly. Here I did my first work at tailoring, making myself a pair of pants from an old army overcoat. In July, Colonel Watson was brought to Macon, and from him I got my first news from my regiment since my capture. Several attempts at escape, by tunnelling, were made here, but all were thwarted by vigilance of the guards. General Stoneman's raid, of which we heard through the guards, gave us a little hope, but instead of releasing us he was himself brought in a prisoner.

In August we were moved to Charleston, S. C., and confined in the city prison, or slave pen, in the burnt district, under the fire from our own guns in the harbor. Every morning we would throw out the shells that failed to explode, great big fellows, big as camp kettles.

At this point some parties came into the prison and

proposed to us that if we would give our note, with power of attorney to collect $150 from our government, they would give us $300 in Confederate money. Being rather a rapid writer I soon had the $300, and am happy to say that the man with the "power of attorney" has never put in an appearance. A portion of this money I invested immediately in sweet potatoes at the rate of $20 per bushel.

In September we were moved to Columbia, S. C. Arriving there we were ordered off the cars, and after standing three hours in a drenching rain, we were marched six miles into the country and went into camp, which we named Camp Sorghum, in honor of our first ration of sorghum molasses. Establishing a strong guard and fixing a dead line, they gave us some old axes and we began the erection of huts, and planning escape. Three of us determined to run the guard the first dark night. The opportunity soon came, and taking leave of our mess, we crawled close to the dead line, intending to run between the guards, but were mistaken in their position and ran right on to them. One of our number got away, another lost his left arm, and a bayonet coming in close proximity to myself I concluded to defer my escape to another time. Wood getting scarce on the inside of the dead line, they occasionally extended the guard to allow us to get fuel. Major English and myself, taking advantage of the want of vigilance of some new guards, got on the outside and hid in the brush until dark, when we started for the mountains, traveling all night. Next day lay quietly between two logs. Late in the afternoon we saw two soldiers with a dog approaching. They came within twenty feet of us when they suddenly turned in another direction and disappeared, much to our relief. The colored people proved to be friends in every instance, by furnishing us food and guiding us on our way At

Unionville, S. C., two inches of snow fell, and we lay for two days in the loft of a cabin in which there was a sick colored man. The old master called each day to see the sick man, little dreaming that two Yanks were holding their breath about a foot above his head. The snow disappearing, we bid our friends adieu, and bearing with us their best wishes, we pushed along as fast as possible, crossing the Blue Ridge about December 20th, 1864. We one night came onto a troop of rebel cavalry, who luckily for us were all asleep. Too polite to disturb them, we quietly backed out and went on our way. Getting into the mountain region of North Carolina we began to find Union men; also fell in with other escaped prisoners and all traveled together. Reached Jack Loftice's, a good Union man, and took breakfast with him, our first meal at a table in fifteen months. In his yard stood the hind axle and wheels of a wagon. Moving this and some litter, he took up a straw, and pointing to a hole in the ground, invited us to drink. The old man had his barrel well concealed, but it yielded a fair article of whisky. That day we traveled ten miles, all the rest of the journey have been made at night. Reached 'Squire Baines, who was a deacon in the church, and who put in his spare time in running a contraband still. Being anxious to reach one John Woods, further up the mountain, the deacon closed his still, and filling a canteen with apple-jack, went for some miles as our guide. Bidding the kind old deacon good bye, we pushed on as rapidly as possible to Woods', only to learn when reaching there that he had been gone for two days, piloting a party of our men over the mountain. Here we were shown caves where men had been successfully concealed from the conscripting officers for two years. Leaving Woods' we again pushed forward into the mountain, traveling several days, suffering great-

ly fron cold and hunger, and when another day would have put us across the Smoky Mountains into the friendly region of East Tennessee, we suddenly fell into the hands of a band of Cherokee Indians, who rushed upon us, firing their guns and yelling like demons. I shall not attempt to describe our feelings. Almost within our lines, and all our efforts for nothing! It is only necessary to say that we were glad that we were not murdered outright, but were taken to Colonel Thomas, who was in command, and were marched back through Ashville, N. C.. to Geenville, S. C., where we were landed in the debtors room of the jail on the second floor. After a confinement here of ten days, we again tried our hand at escape. With a case-knife notched on the back we sawed off an iron bar, and prying out others from the window, soon made a hole large enough for a man to crawl through. Everything quiet, we drew cuts which should go out first. The lucky man, grasping a rope made out of a blanket, crawled out, slipped, kicked the lower window in, and dropped to the pavement with a thud. The old jailor bounced out of bed, rushed around the house, then up stairs to our room. Hastily examining our place and plan of escape he pronounced it good, and *immediately turned the rest of us out.* The next morning, as we learned later, he rushed down to Captain Bolles' quarters and reported the prisoners all escaped. Old Bolles fairly boiled over with wrath, swearing vengeance upon us if we were retaken. This was about the close of January, 1865. We pushed straight for the Blue Ridge, traveling until daylight. The next day we lay concealed in a pile of corn shucks, where a colored man assured us we would be safe if quiet. One of our number, in spite of protest and entreaty, crawled out to look around, and was discovered by the farmer's boy. In less than an hour we were sur-

rounded by a crowd who shouted to us: "You'uns come out of thar, or we'uns will burn the shucks." Yielding to fate we came out and were soon back in jail, being confined in the dungeon about a week. From this place we were taken to Spartansburg, S. C., where we remained one night in jail. Following this we were removed to Charlotte, N. C., to Salisbury, N. C., to Danville, Va., and finally landing in our old room at Libby. After a night's stay there, next day, Sunday, was sent to City Point for exchange. Reached Annapolis, Md., April 7th, 1865, where I remained two weeks in hospital. From here I went to Washington City, where I settled my account with the Government May 5th, and reached my home in Ohio. May 10th, 1865.

Very truly yours,

J. M. WASSON,
Late Lieutenant Company "H" 40th O. V I.

THE GREAT FLOOD AT PIKETON.

Our first winter up Sandy was characterized by unusual rains, and as a consequence, the river kept at a stage unknown to the inhabitants up to that time. This was fortunate for us, as without the full river we could not have remained so far up the valley as we did. Humphrey Marshall had, during his stay near Paintville, subsisted his army off the country, but he could not have done this much longer. His advance through Pound Gap contemplated an invasion of central Kentucky, where he would have found full granaries and smoke-houses, but the ad-

vance of our brigade, and the little battle of Middle Creek, changed his plans somewhat. Unable to go forward, he was compelled to abandon the valley at once, if for no other reason than that he could no longer subsist his troops with no supplies nearer than Virginia. Without the unusually full river we would have had the same difficulty in permanently occupying the valley above Paintville, or even Louisa. In the following winter, when we were at Louisa, the river having its usual winter stage of water, too much for push-boats and too little for steamers, the question of supplies was somewhat troublesome, they having to be hauled in wagons a part of the time from Terman's Ferry, midway from Louisa to Cattletsburg, beyond which even small steamers could only occasionally pass. To have subsisted our brigade in the winter of 1862-3 as far up as Piketon would have been impossible. As it was in '61-2, there was sufficient water in the river to float the largest steamers, whose whistles then for the first time awoke the echoes among the hills above Paintville. With such facilities we were kept well supplied during all our stay in the upper valley of Sandy.

In the latter part of February occurred an extraordinary rise in the river, known to us as the "Flood at Piketon." The village of Piketon then consisted of a single street along the bank of Sandy, on the "bottom." The site can only be regarded as bottom land, when considered in connection with the towering hills around it, as it was fifty or sixty feet above low water mark. Our camp was just below the village on the bank of the river where it bends, making an obtuse angle, and was a few feet lower than the village site. Back of the camp and the village, the ground was slightly depressed, and still farther back were high ground and hills where the rest of the brigade was encamped. The river was very high when our camp was

established, but as it still lacked twenty to thirty feet of being 'bank full" no fears were entertained of any trouble from that source. About the middle of February there was a heavy snow fall in the mountains, and this melting, in connection with the rain in the last week of the month, produced the unprecedented rise in the river. On Thursday the rain commenced, but it was not until Friday morning that there was any considerable change in the river. On Friday morning the *Capit la*, a large side-wheel steamer, with a cargo of baled hay, corn in sacks, coffee, bacon and hard tack, tied up to a sycamore opposite our camp. The cargo was unloaded and piled on the bank in the usual place. By 10 o'clock A. M. the river was rising rapidly, and at 2 P. M, Colonel Cranor ordered the stores removed to higher ground. The water still rising, a second, and finally a third removal was ordered. During the afternoon the rapidly swelling stream was watched with curious interest. Eye witnesses describe the rise as not by inches, but by feet; that looking up stream what seemed like a wave a few inches, or a foot or more high, would be seen rolling down, and this wave marked the rise of the water. It was not until near night on Friday that there were any fears for the safety of the camp, but in the evening an order was issued to strike tents and seek higher ground. The order was too late, for by this time water was passing through the low ground back of the camp. A few tents were removed, but most of them were left standing. After the water got over the banks, it spread so rapidly that the men were glad to escape, leaving everything behind, and seeking shelter in the barns and houses of the village. It was not long however before these were invaded, the inmates being driven to upper stories. It was a night of terror. The rain continued, the darkness was intense, and as the

muddy flood crept upwards in the houses, and the roaring of the angry current on all sides increased in volume, all considered the possibility of the entire village being swept away. So strongly was David Whitesides of Company "D" impressed with this idea that he waded from the "Dorsey House," the only hotel in the place, and climbed a tree where he spent the night. The morning came at last, showing our men looking out from upper story windows. Back of the town and our camp, was a rapid current ten to twenty feet deep, while in the village and in our camp, it was from three to six feet in depth. The *Capitola* still swung from the same sycamore, but its hawser was attached at a point sixty feet above that of the morning preceeding. The forage and commissary stores were all swept away. as well as many of the tents. These, however, being firmly staked down, resisted the current astonishingly, so that a large proportion were saved. The channel of the river was filled with a raging, surging, muddy flood, bearing upon its tawny bosom, houses, barns, haystacks and the debris of ruined homes from the country above. In the early morning everything in the shape of a boat was utilized to visit the camp and rescue such property as could be removed. The *Swan*, a small steamer, moved about over the camp and came up into the village, rendering material aid to our imprisoned regiment.

Sudden as had been the rising of the river its subsidence was no less rapid. By the middle of Saturday forenoon it had began falling, and by night, town and camp had escaped from its muddy embrace. The loss was heavy in stores, otherwise slight. A few horses and mules were lost, one of the latter lodging in a large tree at a height estimated at from sixty to eighty feet above low-water mark. Most of the tents were found in place

or recovered, and by Sunday morning the regiment was back in its old quarters engaged in a heavy job of "house-cleaning." The saddest feature of the terrible Friday night was the drowning of J. B. McDowell, of Company "D." Being ill, when the regiment was compelled to vacate the camp, Captain Watson arranged for his remaining on the *Capitola* over night. During the night he unfortunately fell overboard and was drowned.

BRIEF MILITARY HISTORIES

OF THE

OFFICERS AND MEN

OF THE

FORTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[In the following pages names will be found in the rank held at original muster of the regiment, or if recruits, at date of enrollment, and all changes will be there noted. All owing further service whether as recruits, veterans, or by sentence of court martial, were, on the 10th of December, 1864, transferred to the 51st O. V. V., although many such never joined the regiment, being sick in hospital, or in prison.

Abbreviations—En. Enrolled. V E. Veteran Enrollment.]

FIELD AND STAFF

Colonel JONATHAN CRANOR.

Lieutenant Colonel, with authority to recruit the regiment, August 21st, 1861. Colonel, September 11th, 1861. Commanded detachment of Eighteenth Brigade, Army of the Ohio, from March 14th, 1862. Commanded the Post at Gallipolis, O., October, 1862. Commanded the District of Eastern Kentucky, winter

of 1862-3. Resigned on account of disability, February 5th, 1863. Brevet Brigadier General, with rank from March 13th, 1865. Other service—En. as Private in Regular Army during the Mexican War. On duty with Captain McCrea at Newport, Ky., and Captain Lyon at Detroit, Mich., recruiting. Mustered out with rank of Sergeant. Captain of Company "I," Eleventh O. V I., in three months' service in 1861. Military Claim Agent for State of Ohio, April 29th, 1863. Winchester, Ind.

Lieutenant Colonel PETER W TAYLOR.

Lieutenant Colonel, September 12th, 1861. Dismissed November 22d, 1862.

Major JACOB E. TAYLOR.

Major, October 29th, 1861. Colonel, February 5th, 1863. Commanded Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps in 1864. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Georgia, October 7th, 1864. Other service—Captain in Thirtieth O. V I., August 28th 1861. Colonel of One Hundred and Eighty-Eighth O. V I., March 4th, 1865. Mustered out with regiment September 25th, 1865. Brevet Brigadier General, with rank from March 13th, 1865. Burlington, Iowa.

Surgeon ALEXANDER MCBRIDE.

Surgeon, September 7th, 1861. Resigned April 1st, 1862. Subsequently on duty in hospital at Camp Chase, O. Dead.

Surgeon JOHN N. BEACH.

Surgeon, April 14th, with rank from April 1st, 1862. On staff duty as follows: Surgeon of the Third Bri-

gade, Army of the Kanawha, in fall of 1862 at Gallipolis, O. Medical Director of the District of Eastern Kentucky, winter of 1862-3, at Cattletsburgh, Ky. Medical Director of Third Division, Army of the Ohio, in spring of 1863, at Franklin, Tenn. Surgeon of First Brigade, First Division Reserve Corps, Army of the Cumberland, July 24th, 1863, until after battle of Chicamauga. Surgeon of Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, October 1863, until the close of his term of service. Operating Surgeon in Field Hospital of First Division, Fourth Corps, during the Atlanta Campaign. Mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., December 6th, 1864. West Jefferson, O.

Assistant Surgeon JOSEPH C. KALB.

Assistant Surgeon, October 3d, 1861. Resigned February 6th, 1863. Assistant Surgeon Forty-second O. V I., March 10th, 1863. Resigned August 27th, 1864. Henry, Ills.

Assistant Surgeon ANDREW E. ISAMINGER.

Assistant Surgeon, August 22d, 1862. In charge of Medical Department of regiment in 1863 and 1864. Mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., December 6th, 1864. Leadville, Col.

Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM H. MATCHETT.

Assistant Surgeon, Februray 8th, 1863. On detached duty by orders dated as follows: General Hospital, Franklin, Tenn., May 12th, 1863; to remove the sick to Nashville, and close the hospital at Franklin, June 1st, 1863: General Hospital at Tullahoma, Tenn., August 16th, 1863; General Field Hospital, Chatta-

nooga, Tenn., September 23d, 1863; Brigade Hospital, Blue Spring, Tenn., February 14th, 1864; to open Post Hospital at Cleveland, Tenn., February 22d, 1864; Division Field Hospital, July 11th, 1864. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Georgia, October 7th, 1864. Surgeon One Hundred and Eighty-sixth O. V I., March 1st, 1865. Mustered out with regiment. Greenville, O.

Chaplain SAMUEL A. BREWSTER.

Chaplain, October 15th, 1861. Resigned October 31st, 1862. Eaton, O.

Chaplain SALEM T. GRISWOLD.

Chaplain, December 19th, 1862. Mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., December 6th, 1864. Died at Greenfield, O., August 22d, 1883.

Adjutant JAMES B. CREVISTON.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant, September 9th, 1861. Resigned March 9th, 1862. Other service—First Lieutenant in Eleventh O. V I., in 1861. Captain in One Hundred and Ninety-third O. V I., March 11th, 1865. Hillgrove, Ohio,

Quartermaster JOSEPH L. KISSINGER.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, August 24th, 1861. Resigned March 14th, 1863. Athens, O.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major HARRISON E. MCCLURE.

En. as Private in Company "G," October 12th, 1861. Sergeant Major, November 15th, 1861. First Lieutenant and Adjutant, May 9th, 1862. Captain, March 19th, 1864. Promotion declined. Mustered out Nashville, Tenn., December 6th, 1864. Piqua, O.

Quartermaster's Sergeant EWING M. WICKERSHAM.

En. as Private in Company "B," September 17th, 1861. Quartermaster's Sergeant, October 10th, 1861. Mustered out March 15th, 1864, to accept promotion in Sixty-seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry. Paoli, Kan.

Commissary Sergeant LANSING R. MOODY.

En. as Private in Company "B," September 28th, 1861. Commissary Sergeant, October 10th, 1861. First Lieutenant, March 14th, 1863. Assigned to Company "F." Resigned March 10th, 1864. Wilmington, O.

Hospital Steward ABIJAH J. MILES.

En. as Private in Company "I," November 5th, 1861. Hospital Steward, November 5th, 1861. Discharged, 1862. Cincinnati, O.

Chief Musician HIRAM ANDRUS.

En. as Private in Company "E." Chief Musician, November 27th, 1861.

BAND

First Lieutenant JOHIEL G. DUNGAN.

First Lieutenant, September 25th, 1861. Mustered out September 30th, 1862, at Columbus, O. Dead.

First Sergeant Richard Acton.

En. September 28th, 1861. Mustered out September 30th, 1862. Dead.

Sergeant George W Worrell.

En. September 28th, 1861. Mustered out September 30th, 1862.

Sergeant Martin W Dungan.

En. September 28th, 1861. Mustered out September 30th, 1862. London, O.

First Corporal Francis M. Griffith.

En. October 2d, 1861. Mustered out September 30th, 1862.

Corporal Seymour J. Reed.

En. October 2d, 1861. Detailed from Company "B." Died, Piketon, Ky., 1862.

Corporal Arthur M. Nelson.

En. September 22d, 1861. Mustered out September 30th, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Brown, Peter. En. October 2d, 1861. Detailed from Company "C."

Betts, Thomas. En. September 28th, 1861. Mustered out September 30th, 1862.

Crane, G. W. En. October 1st, 1861. Detailed from Company "B." Mustered out September 30th, 1862. Wilmington, O.

Finefrock, Isaiah. En. October 16th, 1861. Mustered out September 30th, 1862.

Hoover, Enos. En. October 10th, 1861. Mustered out September 30th, 1862.

Kennelly, Patrick. En. September 28th, 1861. Mustered out September 30th, 1862. New York City, N. Y.

Swisher, John. En. October 2d, 1861. Detailed from Company "E." Mustered out September 30th, 1862.

COMPANY "A" FORTIETH O. V. I.

Captain WILLIAM JONES.

Captain, September 5th, 1861. Major, February 5th, 1863. Lieutenant Colonel, February 25th, 1863. Commanded the Regiment from September 1st, to November 1st, 1863. Commanded the Post at Tullahoma, Tenn., September 1863. Resigned on account of disability, February 28th, 1864. West Jefferson, O.

First Lieutenant ORLANDO C. BOWLES.

First Lieutenant, September 5th, 1861. Captain, February 5th, 1863. Resigned September 9th, 1863. Piketon, Ky.

Second Lieutenant THOMAS LILLY.

Second Lieutenant, September 5th, 1861. Severe accidental wound at battle of Middle Creek, Ky., January

10th, 1862. Resigned on account of disability from wound, July 20th, 1862. Other Service—Captain in One Hundred and Thirty-third O. V. I., in 1864. Died at City Point, Va., July 22d, 1864.

First Sergeant William Dillon.

En. September 5th, 1861. Second Lieutenant, November 1st, 1862. Resigned January 24th, 1863. Reenlisted in same Company March 3d, 1864. Transfered to Fifty-first O. V V Dropped from roll at Nashville, June 16th, 1865. Maxinkuckee, Ind.

Sergeant Jacob Houston.

En. September 5th, 1861. Reduced to ranks. Detailed as Sergeant of Artillery. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. In Seventeenth O. V I., in three months' service in 1861.

Sergeant Marion Simpkins.

En. September 5th, 1861. Second Lieutenant, February 5th, 1863. Resigned January 2d, 1864.
Carson City, Nevada.

Sergeant Thomas Price.

En. September 5th, 1861. Discharged for disability, 1862. Emporia, Kan.

Sergeant Wilson Burrows.

En. September 5th, 1861. Killed at Franklin, Tenn., April 10th, 1863.

Corporal Ralph Robinson.

En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Alton, O.

Corporal Lawrence Englesperger.
En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. West Jefferson, Ohio.

Corporal John H. Plymell.
En. September 5th, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant. Dead.

Corporal Elisha Bidwell.
En. September 5th, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant. Was wounded at Lovejoy, Ga., September 2d, 1864. Died of wound few weeks later at Chattanooga.

Corporal James Blair.
En. September 5th, 1861. Detailed into Pioneer Corps. Columbus, Ohio.

Corporal William Perry Taylor.
En. September 5th, 1861. Dropped from roll on Big Sandy, 1863.

Corporal William M. French.
En. September 5th, 1861. V E. March 15, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865. Dead.

Corporal Charles Schwartz.
En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864. Stella, Kan.

Musician Frederick Olney.
En. September 5th, 1861. Promoted to Chief Musician, 1863. Mustered out September 19th, 1864. Chief Musician in One Hundred and Eighty-eighth O. V I. in 1865. Mustered out with regiment. Warsaw, Ind.

Musician Jonathan Hammil.
En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864. London Ohio.

Teamster James Roberts.
En. September 5th, 1861. Dead.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Allen. En. September 5th, 1861.

Anderson, William. En. September 5th, 1861.

Adams, Hamilton. En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864.
Lintner, Ill.

Augsberger, John. En. September 5th, 1861. V E. March 28th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-First O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865.
Mt Rose, Mo.

Arrowhood, John. En. September 5th, 1861. Dropped from the roll.

Altman, Charles T. En. September 5th, 1861. Wounded at Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863. Mustered out at expiration of term of service. Mounds, Mo.

Bradley Calvin. En. October 2d, 1861. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864.
West Jefferson, Ohio.

Butler, William T. En. September 5th, 1861. Discharged for disability at Camp Chase, O., 1861.

Bidwell, Benjamin. En. 1861. Killed at Chicamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Burkhardt, William. En. September 5th, 1861. Discharged for disability at Camp Chase, O., 1862. Dead.

Bradly, Henry K. En. September 25th, 1861. Died at home, on furlough, 1862.

Bradly, H. F. En.

Bidwell, Mahlon. En. September 5th, 1861. Discahrged for disability, 1863. Milford Centre, O.

Byerly, David. En. September 5th, 1861. Discharged for disability. Dead.

Brown John. Recruit. En. December 5th, 1861. Transferred to Eighth regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, August 20th, 1863. Mustered out at Chicago, January 1st, 1865. Pierceton, Ind.

Chambers, Samuel. En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864. West Jefferson, O.

Clark, Thomas. Recruit. En. V E. January 2, 1864. Wounded at Phillip's Ferry, Chattahoochie River, Ga., July 11th, 1864. Arm amputated. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, December 5th, 1864. Dead.

Chambers, James. Recruit. En. February 5th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at expiration of term of service, February 10th, 1865. West Jefferson, O.

Cochran, Marion W En. September 5th, 1861.

Chenoweth, Thomas. Recruit. En. V E. March 26th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1864. Raymond Kan.

Cartwright, James. En. September 5th, 1861. V E. January 21st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865.

Clifton, Jackson. En. August 28th, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, eye shot out, September 20th, 1863. Mustered out December 23d, 1864. Georgesville, O.

Clover, James. En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864.

Cochran, John. En. September 5th, 1861. In hospital at muster out of Company. Dead.

Dubois, Joseph. Recruit. En. September 1st, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 4th, 1865.

Dunson, Howard. En. September 5th, 1861. Died, May 29th, 1863.

Doren, Henry. En. October 18th, 1861. Mustered out October 20th, 1864. En. in Company "H," Sixth Regiment U. S. Veteran Volunteers, in 1865.
Severans, Kan.

Devol, Oscar. En. September 5th, 1861. Captured at Franklin, Tenn., April 10th, 1863. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864.

Duff, Jonah. En. September 5th, 1861. Died at Hazel Green, Ky., January, 1862.

Dyer, Lemuel. En. September 5th, 1861. Died, Vining Station, Ga., August 10th, 1864.

Davenport, Edward. En. Died at home, May, 1862.

Dillon, William. Recruit. En. March 3d, 1864. (See Sergeant.)

Englesperger; Jacob. En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864.
Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Faye, Edward. En. September 5th, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tenn., 1863.

Ford, Jackson. En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864. Dead.

Griffin, Patrick H. En. September 5th, 1861. Died at Louisa, Ky., 1862.

Garrabrandt, Andrew J. En. September 5th, 1861. Promoted to Corporal, and to Sergeant. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864.
West Jefferson, O.

Groff, Benjamin. En. September 5th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V
Bellemore, O.

Gray, William. En. September 5th, 1861. V E., December 28th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty first O. V V.
Lilly Chapel, O.

Glaze, Nelson. Recruit. En. 1862. Killed, Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863.

Gray, James W En. September 5th, 1861. V E., February 28th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V
London, O.

Harrington, George. En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864.
London, Ohio.

Harrington, Alonzo. En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864.

Hann, Maurice. En. September 5th, 1861. Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga.. October 7th, 1864. West Jefferson, O.

Hammond, John. En. September 5th, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., 1862.

Hann, Arthur. En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out at Columbus, O., October 7th, 1864. West Jefferson, O.

Hann, Levi. En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864. Killed in an affray at West Jefferson, O., 1866.

Hubbard, Thomas. En. September, 1861. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864.
West Jefferson, O.

Hubbard, William. En. September, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Dead.

Hubbard, Samuel. En. September, 1861. Captured at Franklin, Tenn., April 10th, 1863. Mustered out, Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864.

Henderson, Charles C. En. September 5th, 1861. Died, Paintville, Ky., January, 1862.

Harkness, Joseph S. En. September 5th, 1861. Dropped from roll on Sandy, 1862.

Irwin, Joseph. En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out, October 7th, 1864. Dead.

Ingalls, George. En. September 5th, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant, and to Commissary Sergeant. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Rising, Neb.

Ingalls, Rufus W En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864. Shelby, Neb.

Ingalls, Frank. Recruit. En. Promoted to Sergeant. In Three Months' Service in Seventeenth Ohio in 1861. Dead.

Johnson, Firman. En. September 5th, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Died from wound in Field Hospital.

Kingman, George A. Recruit. V E., February 29th, 1864.

Kelso, John. Recruit. En. August 25th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out by General Order 67, June 21st, 1865. Dead.

Long, John. En. September 5th, 1861. In hospital when Company mustered out.

Long, Jacob. En. September 5th, 1861. Killed at Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863. In Three Months' Service in Seventeeth O. V. I. in 1861.

Lilly, Henry C. En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out, Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864.

Lilly, Daniel. En. September 5th, 1861. Promoted to Corporal. Shot through the head at Chicamauga, September 19th, 1863. Sent, in an unconscious condition, to Chattanooga. Time and place of death unknown.

Leiter, George. En. September 5th, 1861 V E. December 28th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V
Lilly Chapel, Ohio.

Maher, Mathew. Recruit. Mustered out at Pulaski, Tenn., November 6th, 1865. West Jefferson, O.

Martin, John H. En. September 5th, 1861.

Moody, Hezckiah. En. September 5th. 1861. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864.
West Jefferson, O.

Miller, Francis R. En. September 5th, 1861 Wounded at Middle Creek, Ky., January 10th, 1862. V E. March 15th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V
West Jefferson, O.

McNamarra, Thomas. En. September 5th, 1861. Dropped from the roll.

Murphy, Hugh. Recruit. En. August 15th, 1862. Wounded at Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Transferred to 51st O. V V Dead.

Olney, George B. En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out by order of Secrerary of War, September 19th 1863.
Elmwood, Ills.

Olney, Wilson. En. September 5th, 1861. Captured at Franklin, Tenn., April 10th, 1863. Wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864. Died at West Jefferson, Ohio, July 26th, 1880.

Olney, J. S. En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. In Three Months' Service in 1861.
Dead.

Plummer, James. Recruit. En. V E. January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865. Dead.

Plymel, George W En. September 5th, 1861. Promoted to Corporal. Wounded at Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Irwin, Station, O

Pearce, Thomas. En. September 5th, 1861. Promoted to Orderly Sergeant. Wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863. Detailed, and sent home on recruiting service, March 14th, 1864. Mustered out at Columbus, O., September 17th, 1864. London, O.

Paugh, Solomon. En. September 5th, 1861. Discharged for disability at Camp Chase, O., 1862. In Three Months' Service in Third O. V I. in 1861. Seventeen months in 12th O. V. C.

Pratt, James. Recruit. En.

Reno, William. Oct. 20th, 1861. Mustered out at Kingston, Ga., October 20th, 1864. West Jefferson, O.

Roberts, Charles C. Recruit. En. August 29th, 1862. Wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863, and at Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Discharged for disability, March 16th, 1865. West Jefferson, O.

Studebaker, Augustus. En. September 5th, 1861.

Scott, Otho H. En. November 25th, 1861. Promoted to Orderly Sergeant. Commanded Company "A" from June 30th, 1864. Mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., December 8th, 1864. In Three Months' Service in Seventeenth O. V I. in 1861. Muncie, Ind.

Stokes, Edward. En. September 5th, 1861.

Suver, Jeremiah. Recruit. En. August 19th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V. Mustered out at Nashville by Order 67, June 21, 1865. Harrisburgh, O.

Scott, Isaac. Recruit. En. August, 1862. Died, Louisville, Ky., July 1863.

Stewart, Isaac. Recruit. V E., February 27th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865.

Tillman, Eli. En. September 5th, 1861. V E., March 28th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out, Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865.
Plain City, O.

Thomas, Mackey. Recruit. En. August 25th, 1862. Discharged for disability, September 1st, 1863, at Wartrace, Tenn. West Jefferson, O.

Tainor, Stephen. En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out December 10th, 1864. Five Points, O.

Wheatly, David M. En. September 5th, 1861. V E., December 28th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Discharged by sentence of General Court-martial.

Wood, Jonah. En. September 25th, 1861. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864. London, O.

Williams, Thomas B. En. September 5th, 1861. Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864. Cisco, Ill.

Whitney, J. K. Recruit. V. E., January 2d, 1854.

White, Calvin. En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Clifton, Kan.

Williams, Albert. Recruit. Promoted to Sergeant. Captured at Franklin, Tenn., April 10th, 1863. Wounded at Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Young, Isaac. En. December 5th, 1861. Mustered out December 8th, 1864. Dead.

COMPANY "B" FORTIETH O. V I.

Captain JAMES HAWORTH.
Captain, September 17th, 1861. Acting Assistant Adjutant General for District of Eastern Kentucky in winter of 1862-3. Resigned, February 7th, 1863.
Olathe, Kan.

First Lieutenant CHARLES J. ENT.
First Lieutenant, September 17th, 1861. Captain, February 7th, 1863. Wounded at Chickamauga September 19th, 1863. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864. Wilmington, O.

Second Lieutenant JOHN J. BARLOW.
Second Lieutenant, September 14th, 1861. First Lieutenant, February 7th, 1863. Resigned, October 13th, 1863. Wilmington, O.

First Sergeant James B. Nickerson.
En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out to accept promotion in Sixty-seventh Regiment, U. S. Colored Infantry. Dunkirk, Ind.

Sergeant Ewing M. Wickersham.
En. September 17th, 1861. Promoted to Quartermaster's Sergeant October 10th, 1861. (See non-commissioned staff.) Paoli, Kan.

Sergeant Thomas McVay.
En. September 17th, 1861. Died at Piketon, Ky., 1862.

Sergeant Jerome B. Smith.
En. September 17th, 1861. Reduced. Columbus, O.

Sergeant Lansing R. Moody.
En. September 28th, 1861. Promoted to Commissary Sergeant, October 10th, 1861. (See non-commissioned staff.) Wilmington, O.

Corporal Daniel Collett.
En. September 17th, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant. Second Lieutenant. First Lieutenant, May 9th, 1864. Wounded at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24th, 1863. Died from wound, May 30th, 1864.

Corporal Jesse N. Oren.
En. September 17th, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant, July 17th, 1862. Captured at Franklin Tenn., April 10th, 1863. Commanded Company "B" during Atlanta campaign. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864. Gurneyville, O.

Corporal William M. Waln.
En. September 17th, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant. Discharged for disability, December 5th, 1862.
Lumberton, O.

Corporal Robert E. LaFetra.
En. September 17th, 1861 Discharged for disability.
Dead.

Corporal Porter Van Tress.
En. September 17th, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant, November 1st, 1862.

Corporal Isaac Doan.
En. September 17th, 1861 Promoted to Sergeant October 20th, 1862,

Corporal Henry C. Cowgill.
En. September 17th, 1861. Discharged for disability, October 11th, 1862.

Corporal Jacob H. Allen.
En. September 17th, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant February 7th, 1863. Olivet, Dakota Ter.

Musician William H. Buntan.
En. September 17th, 1861.

Musician William Vandevoort.
En. Died, 1878.

Teamster Johnson Crawford.
En. September 17th, 1861. Transferred to Invalid Corps, October 10th, 1863. Mustered out September 22d, 1864. Martinsville, O.

PRIVATES.

Austin, William D. Recruit. Killed at Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864.

Arnold, Samuel I. Recruit. En. August 23d, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Nashville, by Order 67, June 21st, 1865. New Antioch, O.

Beavins, Joshua. En. September 17th, 1861. Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 23d, 1863.

Boring, Henry. En. September 17th, 1861. Discharged for disability, December 19th, 1862.

Barlow, James M. En. September 17th, 1861. V E., December 28th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Camp Dennison, O., June 26th, 1865. Lumberton, O.

Babb, Alpheus. En. September 17th, 1861. Killed at Franklin, Tenn., April 10th, 1863.

Breckford, James E. En. September 17th, 1861. Transferred to Company "F" October 31st, 1861.

Barnes, James A. En. September 17th, 1861. Discharged for disability, October 22d, 1862.

Carter, Joseph M, En. September 17th, 1861. Died at Piketon, Ky., May 19th, 1862.

Curl, Edgar. En. September 28th, 1861. Promoted to Commissary Sergeant, April 9th, 1863. Quartermaster's Sergeant, February 16th, 1864. Mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., September 28th, 1864. Cincinnati, O.

Crane, G. W En. October 1st, 1861. Transferred to Band. (See Band).

Carver, William R. En. September 17th, 1861. Detailed for duty in regimental hospital in 1862. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga.. October 7th, 1864.
Chestewee Mill, Tenn.

Conklin, David F. En. September 17th, 1861 Promoted to Corporal, April 21st, 1862. Sergeant, May 1st, 1864. Mustered out at Atlanta, October 17th, 1864.
Lumberton, O.

Carr, Nathaniel. Recruit. En. September 2d, 1862. Died at Tullahoma, Tenn., August 22d, 1863.

Clarke, Isaiah. En. September 17th, 1861. Dropped from roll, Louisa, Ky., December 18th 1862.

Campbell, William. En. September 17th. 1861. Died at Martinsville, O., August 7th, 1862.

Crawford, John A. Recruit. Promoted to Corporal, September 25th, 1863. Killed at Kenesaw, Ga,, June 20th, 1864.

Crawford, Charles H. Wounded accidentally, July 4th, 1862. Finger amputated. Discharged for disability
Martinsville, Ohio.

Daniels, George H. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864.

Damiels, Joseph B. Recruit. En. August 23d, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Nashville, by Oredr 67, June 21st, 1865.

Dean, Joseph N. En. September 17th, 1861. Xenia, O.

Darbyshire, James. En. Promoted to Corporal, October 11th, 1863.

Edward, Archibald. En. September 17th, 1861.

Ellis, Eli. En. September 17th, 1861. Wounded near Dalton, Ga., February 25th, 1864. Died of the wound at Ringgold, Ga., February 28th, 1864.

Edward, Nathaniel. En. September 17th, 1861. Accidental gun-shot through lung at Tullahoma, Tenn., September 6th, 1863. Died of wound, Septemer 7th, 1863.

Ellis, John W En. September 17th, 1861. Wounded at Burnt Hickory, Ga., June 1st, 1864. Dead.

Fleming, E. B. Recruit. Wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863. Died of wound at Nashville, Tenn., October 9th, 1863.

Fleming, John V Recruit. Wounded and captured at Franklin, Tenn., April 10th, 1863. Died of wound in rebel prison at Columbia, Tenn., July 5th, 1863.

Goodrick, William J. Recruit. Wounded at Chickamauga, September 19th. 1863. Transferred to Invalid Corps.

Griffith, Marion. En. 1861. Mustered out at Columbus, O., at expiration of term of service. Wilmington, O.

Guttery, Henry. En. September 17th, 1861. Discharged for disability, August 5th, 1862.

Harlan, Elias D. Recruit. Promoted to Corporal, July 17th, 1862. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Oakland, O.

Hoover, Jacob A. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864.

Haines, Jacob H. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Lynn, Ind.

Hardesty, William M. En. September, 1861. Mustered out September 27th, 1864. Bloomington, Ill.

Hodgson, George S. En. September 17th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., February 22d, 1863.

Hart, Silas. En. September 17th, 1861 Promoted to Corporal. Sergeant. Second Lieutenant, February 7th, 1863. First Lieutenant, March 19th, 1864 Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864.

Hoover, William R. En. September 17th, 1861. Died at Camp Chase, O., October 3d, 1861.

Hiatt, Marshal. Recruit. En. August 23d. 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Nashville, by Order 67, June 21st, 1865.

Hunnicutt, William H. H. En. September 17th, 1861. Mt. Vernon, Ind.

Holloway, Charles. En. September 17th, 1861. Wounded at Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Died of wound, June 27th, 1864.

Hallam, John M. En. September 17th, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, September 19th, 1863.

Hale, Elwood. Recruit. En. August 20th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Nashville, by Order 67, June 21st, 1865.

Haug, Ferdinand. En. September 17th, 1861. Captured, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864 Miltonvale, Kan.

Hawk, Silas P En. September 17th, 1861. Promoted to Corporal, March 15th, 1862. Captured at Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Eight months and two days in rebel prisons at Andersonville, Savannah, Millen, Florence, S. C., and Goldsboro and Wilmington, N. C. Escaped to our lines Februrary 22d, and was sent

to Annapolis, Md., thence to Camp Chase, O., where he was mustered out April 13th, 1865.
Harveysburg, O.

Hendershott, Jacob C. Recruit. En. August 29th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Nashville, by Order 67, June 21st, 1865.

Hendershott, David W En. September 17th, 1861. Detailed as blacksmith. Dead.

Helems, John. Recruit. Blackford, Ind.

Jeffries, William. Recruit. En. September 29th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V

Jenkins, George. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Wilmington, O.

Kiser, Isaiah. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Xenia, O.

Lewis, Evan J. Recruit. En. August 22d, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Nashville, by Order 67, June 21st, 1865.

Lytle, Clarkson. En. September 17th, 1861. Hillsboro, O.

Leake, Stephen. En. September 17th, 1861. Discharged for disability. October 20th, 1862.

Luckey, Barney Recruit. En. August 23d, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Nashville, by Order 67, June 21st, 1865. Boehmer, Ind.

Morrow, Samuel I. En. September 17th, 1861. Wounded at Franklin, Tenn., April 10th, 1863. Died of wound, May 6th, 1863.

Murrel, John. Recruit.

Morris, William H. En. September 17th, 1861. Promoted to Corporal, July 1st, 1862.

McFadden, Charles. En. September 17th, 1861. Wounded at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24th, 1863. Died of wound at Tullahoma, Tenn., December 27th, 1863.

McVay, Robert H. En. September 17th, 1861. Promoted to Corporal, February 7th, 1863.

McVay, Luther. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864.

Moorman, Thomas E. En. September 17th, 1861. Captured at Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Died in rebel prison at Millen.

McFadden, Harrison W. En. September 17th, 1861. New Antioch, O.

Miller, William H. En. September 17th, 1861. Wounded and captured at Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Died of wound in rebel prison, Atlanta, Ga., July 17th, 1864.

Middleton, William H. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1864. Richmond, Ind.

McGruder, William Z. En. September 17th, 1861. Discharged for disability, December 7th, 1862.

Mills, John M. En. September 17th, 1861. Discharged for disability, November 13th, 1862.

Mooney, Francis. En. September 17th, 1861. Captured, Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Palestine, Ill.

Mitchell, John F En. September 17th, 1861. Captured at Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864.

Mills, George W D. En. September 17th, 1861. Discharged for disability November 28th, 1862.

Mahan, Michael I. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Dead.

Newman, Joseph M En. September 17th, 1861. Promoted to Corporal December 5th, 1862.

Owens, John. En. September 17th, 1861. V. E., February 25th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865.

O'Neal, George M. En. September 17th, 1861. Died at Camp Dennison, O., December 5th, 1863.

O'Neal, James B. En. September 17th, 1861. Promoted to Corporal October 20th, 1861. Died at Ashland, Ky., March 15th, 1862.

Pugh, Edward N. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864.

Peebles, Joshua B. En. September 17th, 1861. Discharged for disability October 22d, 1862.

Quigley, Samuel. Recruit. En. August 11th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 18th, 1865.

Railey, Joseph C. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864.

Rix, William. En. September 17th, 1861. Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 1st, 1864.

Reeder, Miles. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Chattanooga, Tenn.

Recd, Seymour J En. Transferred to the Band September 28th, 1861. Died at Piketon, Ky., 1862.

Robinson, Robert K. Recruit. En. August 13th, 1862. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 13th, 1863.

Sheppard, Levi P En. September 17th, 1861. Dropped from roll January 14th, 1862.

Scroggy, James W En. September 17th, 1861. Killed at Lookout, November 24th, 1863.

Snyder, Abraham. En. September 17th, 1861. Wounded at Kenesaw, Ga., June 27th, 1864. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Shelbyville, Ill.

Stephens, William H. En. September 17th, 1861.

Sabin, John W En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864.

Sparrh, Robert S. En. September 17th, 1861. Wounded, Burnt Hickory, Ga., May 30th, 1864. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Xenia, O.

Speers, William J. En. 1861. Captured, 1864, near Kingston, Ga.

Thatcher, Milan. Recruit. En. August 13th, 1862. Mustered out June 28th, 1865. New Antioch, O.

Vandevoort, Paul C. En. September 17th, 1861. Died at Cattletsburgh, Ky., February 8th, 1862.

Van Tress, Turner W En. September 17th, 1861. Wounded, Lovejoy, Ga., September 3d, 1864. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Monticello, Mo.

Van Tress, George. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864.

Vandevoort, Alpheus. Recruit. New Antioch, O.

Vestal, Spencer W Recruit. Cuba, O.

Woolery, Nathaniel. En. September 17th, 1861. Wounded near Rossville, Ga., September 18th, 1863. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Wilmington, O.

Waln, Jesse B. En. September 17th, 1861. Wounded and captured at Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Monticello, Mo.

Wilson, William J. En. September 17th, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tenn., August 10th, 1863.

Woolery, Calvin. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Martinsville, O.

Waln, Jared A. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864.

Wood, Joshua. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. New Burlington, O.

Wall, Absalom. En. September 17th, 1861. Died at Camp Chase, O., November 13th, 1861.

Young, James L. En. September 17th, 1861. Captured at Kenesaw, Ga., 1864. Died at St. Louis, Mo., on his way home at close of war.

Young, John C. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Dead.

Yeo, Joshua L. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864.

Yeo, William H. Recruit. En. August 29th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 18th, 1865.

COMPANY "C" FORTIETH O. V I.

Captain THOMAS ACTON.

Captain, August 24th, 1861. Major, February 5th, 1863. Killed at Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863.

First Lieutenant DELAMAR L. DELAND.

First Lieutenant, August 26th, 1861. Captain, February 5th, 1863. Wounded at Lookout Mountain November 24th, 1863. Mustered out at Pine Mountain. Ga., October 8th, 1864.

Second Lieutenant JAMES C. PECK.

Second Lieutenant, August 28th, 1861. First Lieutenant, February 5th, 1863. On the staff of General Whittaker as Aid and Acting Assistant Adjutant General, 1863-4. Mustered out, Pine Mountain, Ga., October 8th, 1864. Other service. Orderly Sergeant in Seventeenth Ohio in 1861. London, O.

First Sergeant Ezra Tullis.

En. September 19th, 1861. Second Lieutenant, February 5th, 1863. First Lieutenant, March 19th, 1864. Not mustered. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 8th, 1864. Dead.

Sergeant Charles C. McCormack.

En. September 16th, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863. Died at Knoxville, Iowa, October 10th, 1875.

Sergeant Thomas E. Graham.
En. September 1st, 1861. Remained in Camp Chase when regiment went to the field. Columbus, O.

Sergeant James W Ware.
En. September 1st, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 8th, 1864.

Sergeant A. W Kirkley.
En. September 15th, 1861. Promoted to First Sergeant. Killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20th, 1864.

Corporal Henry Kelley.
En. September 18th, 1861. Transferred to Pioneer Corps. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 8th, 1864. Somerford, O.

Corporal Daniel Fleming.
En. September 1st, 1861. Dropped from the roll.

Corporal David Tullis.
En. September 15th, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Transferred to Invalid Corps.

Corporal David M. Clark.
En. September 1st, 1861. Promoted to Sergeant. Mustered out October 8th, 1864, at Pine Mountain, Ga.
South Charleston, O.

Corporal William Ellars.
En. September 1st, 1861. Discharged for disability, 1862.

Corporal H. McDaniel.
En. September 1st, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., April 14th, 1862.

Corporal S. L. B. McMillen.
En. September 1st, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1864. Killed by accident at Columbus, O., 1878.

Corporal O. A. McCaula.
En. September 8th, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863. Mustered out october 8th, 1864. Served three months in Seventeenth O. V I. in 1861.

Musician George H. Phifer.
En. September 10th, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1864. Dead.

Musician James Lyon.
En. September 19th, 1861. Detailed as Regimental Post Master. Mustered out October 8th, 1864. Dead.

Teamster Newman Whittaker.
En. September 1st, 1861.

PRIVATES.

Andrew, Benjamin. En. September 1st, 1861. Dropped from the roll.

Anderson, William. En. September 1st, 1861. V E. December 28th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865. London, Ohio.

Allen, Jeremiah. En. September 1st, 1861. V E. January 2d, 1864. Wounded on picket in front of Nashville, December 3d, 1864. Died in hospital, December 13th, 1864.

Althen, John W En. September 1st, 1861. Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863.

Allen, Homer. Recruit. Died, April 8th, 1862, at home.

Bennett, Wallace. En. September, 4th, 1861. Captured at Franklin, Tenn., April 10th, 1863. Mustered out October 8th, 1864.

Butterwick, Henry. En. September 1st, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1864.

Betts, Charles. En. September 5th, 1861.

Berry, John. En. September 1st, 1861. V E. December 28th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October, 3d, 1865.

Brady, John. En. September 13th, 1861. Mortally wounded at Franklin, Tenn.. April 10th, 1863.

Brown, Peter. En. September 4th, 1861. Detailed into Band. Died at Nashville, 1863.

Baker, George. En. September 19th, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1864. Columbus, Ohio.

Bates, Edward. En. September 20th, 1861. Wounded Pine Mountain, Ga., June 15th, 1864. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 8th, 1864.
Mansfield, Ill.

Blaine, William A. En. September 19th, 1861. V E. January 4th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865.

Coin, Patrick. En. September 1st, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1864. South Charleston, Ohio.

Cox, John. En. September 1st, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865.
S. and S. Home, Dayton, O.

Curtis, James. En. September 24th, 1861. Mustered out May 18th, 1865. London, O.

Curran, Patrick. En. September 13th, 1861. Ambulance driver. Mustered out, March, 1864, by special order of Secretary of War. Columbus, O.

Claridge, Pleasant. En. December 13th, 1861. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out, March 28th, 1865. Five Points, O.

Chamberlain, George. Recruit. Captured below Atlanta, Never returned.

Cook, John W Recruit. En. August 29th, 1862. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered out at Detroit, Mich., March, 1865. Mt. Sterling, O.

Cook, Josiah. Recruit. En. August 29th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Nashville, June 21st, 1865, by Order 67 Big Plain, O.

Candler, Francis M. Recruit. En. August 30, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V In hospital from September 10th, 1864. Mustered out at Detroit, Mich., March, 1865. London, O.

Emerson, George. En. September 1st, 1861. V E. December 28th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865, at Victoria, Texas. Waterloo, O.

Ehni, John. September 4th, 1861. V E. December, 28th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865. South Charleston, O.

Eastman, Dyer B. En. September 17th, 1861. Died at Franklin, Tenn., 1863.

Evans, Richard. En. Killed, the first one of our regiment, at Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863.

Entler, Phillip. En. Died at Nashville, Tenn., June 30th, 1863.

Fleming, Alonzo. En. September 1st, 1861. Mustered out December 15th, 1864. Alton, O.

Flodt, Jacob. En. September 1st, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1864. Macon, Mo.

Fullington, John. En. Dropped from roll July 16th, 1862.

Garrard, Silas. En. September 1st, 1861. V E., December 28th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V

Graham, William. En. September 23d, 1861. Wounded at Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863. Dead.

Gearhardt, Christ. En. September 1st, 1861. Captured below Atlanta, 1864.

Gamble, George. En. September 1st, 1861. Wounded and captured at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863. Died in rebel prison.

Gray, John. En. September 10th, 1861. Killed at Lovejoy, Ga., September 4th, 1864.

Geer, George W En. September 19th, 1861. Captured below Atlanta, 1864. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 8th, 1864. Wood Lawn, Neb.

Guyton, William. En. September 3d, 1861. Discharged. for disability, July 4th, 1863. West Jefferson, O.

Hornbeck, Preston. En. September 1st, 1861. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 8th, 1864.

Heskitt, Spicer. Discharged by sentence of Court-martial, 1862.

Hutchinson, W J. En. September 1st, 1861. V. E., January 21st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Three months in Seventeenth O. V I. in 1861. London, O.

Huntington, Thomas. En. September 8th, 1861. Killed, Franklin, Tenn., April 10th, 1863.

Harrington, Peter. En. September 26th, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 19th, 1863. Mustered out October 8th, 1864. Alton, O.

Harrington, Irwin. Recruit. En. October 24th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865.

Howe, John R. Recruit. Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863.

Hull, Elijah. Recruit.

Hurlburt, Garner. Recruit. Dropped from the roll.

Ing, James. En. September 19th, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863. Mustered out Columbus, O., October 6th, 1864. Somerford, O.

Kenzla, George. En. September 19th, 1861. Killed at Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863.

Kelley, William J. En. Captured on picket, November 2d, 1863. Dropped from roll.

Long, William. En. September 1st, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1861. LaFayette, O.

Link, Washington D. En. September 19th, 1861. Killed, Franklin, Tenn., April 10th, 1863.

Lusch, George. Recruit. En. December 3d, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V. Mustered out March 9th, 1865.

Link Harvey. Recruit. En. December 13th, 1861. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V. Mustered out December 15th, 1865. Dead.

Lyon, George. Recruit. Killed, Jonesboro, Ga., September 1st, 1864.

Lyman, Henry. En. September 1st, 1861. Promoted to Corporal. Died, Ashland, Ky., March 1st, 1862.

McCaula, George M. En. September 19th, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1864. Springfield, Ill.

Moreland, John. En. Mustered out October 8th, 1861. London, O.

McMillen, James S. En. September 4th, 1861. Wounded accidentally at Catoosa Spring, Ga., 1864. Mustered out October 8th, 1864.

Michael, John. En. September 1st, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., May 11th, 1862.

Myers, Granville. En. September 20th, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1864. On his way home, killed by a sentinel at Nashville, Tenn.

McCaula, M. J. En. September 8th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., February 8th, 1862.

Murray, Robert B. En. September 5th, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Mustered out at Columbus, O., September 14th, 1864. London, O.

Madigan, Michael. En. September 8th, 1861. Captured, Franklin, Tenn., April 10th, 1863. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Mustered out October 8th, 1864. London, O.

Moreland, Thomas. En. September 5th, 1861. V E., December, 28th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Peoria, Ill.

Morain, John. Recruit. En. August 29th, 1862. Killed, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Melvin, Madison M. Recruit. En. August 30th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out by Order 67, June 21st, 1865. Springfield, O.

Melvin, Samuel. En. Died, Ashland, Ky., March 19th, 1862.

Nattrie, Benjamin. En. September 19th, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1864. Three months in Seventeenth O. V I. in 1861.

Postle, Jefferson. En. September 5th, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., February 7th, 1862.

Palmer, James H. En. September 5th, 1861. Transferred to Company "F," December 1st, 1861. Dead.

Peck, John. En. September 15th, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 8th, 1864. London, O.

Prugh, A. A. En. September 19th, 1861. Discharged for disability, September 12th, 1862.

Paine, Minor. En. September 24th, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1861. London, O.

Ray, William. En. September 2d, 1861. Dropped from roll on Big Sandy

Rose, George. En. September 5th, 1861. V E., December 28th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865. S. & S. Home, Dayton, O.

Rider, John. En. September 3d, 1861. After the death of Richard Beetle, carried the flag at battle of Lookout Mountain. V E., December 28th, 1863. Wounded near Dallas, Ga., May 31st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Promoted to Sergeant, July 20th, 1865. Mustered out October 3d, 1865. South Charleston, O.

Rinehart, Peter. En. September 1st, 1861.

Reed, Benjamin. En. September 20th, 1861. V. E., February 27th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865.

Roberts, Phillip L. Recruit. En. August 13th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 18th, 1865.

Robey, Michael. Recruit. En. August 24th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 18th, 1865. Lilly Chapel, O.

Robey, David H. Recruit. En. V. E., December 28th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865. Lilly Chapel, O.

Roberts, George W En. October 9th, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1864. Severans, Kan.

Riley, John. Recruit. Wounded at Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Discharged for disability, August 23d, 1865. S. & S. Home, Dayton, O.

Shipps, Laban, En. September 1st, 1861. Died at home, September 4th, 1862.

Smith, Cicero C. En. September 6th, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1864.

Suverly, Adam. En. September 5th, 1861. Wounded and captured, Franklin, Tenn., April 10th, 1863. West Jefferson, O.

Spencer, Oliver. En. September 3d, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1864.

Spring, Elijah. En. September 19th, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1864. Alton, O.

Soward, William. Recruit.

Stuckey, Charles. Recruit. Big Plain, O.

Taylor, Oliver. Recruit. En. August 30th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Nashville, by Order 67, June 21st, 1865.

Wetherill, James G. En. September 5th, 1861. Captured at Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Mustered out November 12th, 1864.

Wilson, James. En. September 1st, 1861. V. E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out, Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865. Alton, O.

Woolheather, Martin. En. September 8th, 1861. Mortally wounded, Franklin, Tenn., April 10th, 1863.

Watson, George. En. September 1st, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1864.

Williams, Clem. En. V E., December 28th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V London, O.

Watrous, George. En. October 25th, 1861. Mustered out November 10th, 1864. London, O.

Yeats, William. En. September 5th, 1861. Mustered out October 8th, 1864. London, O.

Yeardly, Joseph C. En. September 19th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., 1862.

COMPANY "D," FORTIETH O. V I.

Captain JAMES WATSON.

Captain, August 30th, 1861. Lieutenant Colonel, March 19th, 1864. Captured at Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Exchanged at Atlanta, Ga., September 30th, 1864. Commanded the regiment from October 1st, 1864. Mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., December 8th, 1864. Columbus, Ohio.

First Lieutenant CHARLES CONVERSE.

First Lieutenant, August 30th, 1861. Resigned, February 17th, 1863. Reappointed, March 5th, 1863. Captain, March 9th, 1864. Killed on skirmish line, Kenesaw Ga., June 30th, 1864.

Second Lieutenant JAMES DUNGAN.

Second Lieutenant, August 26th, 1861. Resigned, November 12th, 1863. Lima, Ohio.

First Sergeant Charles Cover.

En. August 30th, 1861. Second Lieutenant, November 12th, 1862. First Lieutenant, March 19th, 1864. Assigned to Company "I," March 24th, 1864. Mustered out at Pine Mountain, Ga., October 7th, 1864. London, Ohio.

Sergeant Daniel H. Thomas.

En. August 30th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Finley, O.

Sergeant James P Thacker.

En. August 30th, 1861. Died at Camp Chase, Ohio, December 23d, 1861.

Sergeant Joseph F Woods.
En. August 30th, 1861. Mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, September 14th, 1864. Milford Centre, O.

Sergeant Addison Deffebaugh.
En. August 30th, 1861. Reduced. Detailed as Hospital cook. Dropped from roll in 1864.

Corporal William A. Rouse.
En. September 17th, 1861. Sergeant. Discharged for disability January 30th, 1863. Dead.

Corporal John W Gosslee.
En. August 30th, 1861. Detailed for duty in Post Hospital, Ashland Ky., 1862.

Corporal Joel H. Worthington.
En. August 30th, 1861. Discharged for disability, October 1, 1862. Served three months in Seventeenth O. V I. in 1861. Dead.

Corporal Benjamin Emery.
En. August 30th, 1861. Sergeant, November 12th, 1862. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. London, Ohio.

Corporal Melancthon Worthington.
En. August 30th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Served three months in Seventeenth O. V I. in 1861. West Canaan, Ohio.

Corporal Richard B. Cowling.
En. August 30th, 1861. Sergeant, December 25th, 1861. Second Lieutenant, August 25th, 1863. First Lieutenant May 9th, 1864. Detailed as Division Post Master in 1863. Mustered out October 7th, 1864.
London, Ohio.

Corporal James M. Real.
En. August 30th, 1861. Springfield, Ill.

Corporal George P Robinson.
En. August 30th, 1861. Mustered out October 9th, 1864. Marysville, O.

Musician McDonough Frazelle.
En. August 30th, 1861. Discharged for disability, December 17th, 1861. West Canaan, O.

Musician James Finch.
En. August 30th, 1861. Mustered out, October 7th, 1864. LaFayette, O.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Madison C. En. September 20th, 1861. Discharged for disability, June 1st, 1862.

Allen, Creighton. En. September 20th, 1861. Corporal. Killed, Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863.

Anklin, Martin. En. August 30th, 1861.

Babb, Eugene. En. August 30th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. West Jefferson, O.

Brittingham, Ethan. En. September 30th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., March 4th, 1862.

Britton, Harrison. En. August 30th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863.

Beach, Marshall P. Recruit. En. September 6th, 1862. Discharged for disability, July 17th, 1863. Plain City, O.

Beach, Benjamin. Recruit. En. February 29th, 1864. Detailed for clerical duty with Corps Surgeon. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Died at home in Plain City, O., March 21st, 1865.

Byers, Isaac. En. September 20th, 1861. Teamster, March 10th, 1862. Dead.

Byers, Marion. Recruit. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V

Beetle, Richard. En. Color-bearer. Killed, Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863.

Bancroft, William. Recruit. En. September 21st, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V To Veteran Reserve Corps, April 7th, 1865. Los Angelos, Cal.

Bigelow, William Emmett. Recruit. Killed, Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863.

Carr, Samuel. Died in Madison county, O., in 1881.

Clarke, John. Corporal. Brigade Post-master. Died at Bridgeport, Tenn., June 23d, 1863.

Conklin, George W Recruit. Killed, Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863.

Conklin, James M. Recruit. En. January 18th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out by Order 67, June 21st, 1865. Dead.

Conklin, James E. En. September 23d, 1861. Discharged for disability, 1864. Dead.

Conklin, Edward B. En. September 23d, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863. West Mansfield, O.

Conklin, David. En. September 23d, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Plain City, O.

Crego, Isaac. En. August 30th, 1861. V E., January, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865. Powell, O.

Couples, Joseph B. En. August 30th, 1861. Corporal, December 25th, 1861.

Cornwall, T. W. En. August 30th, 1861. London, O.

Cooney, W T. En. September 23d, 1861. Corporal, March 27th, 1862.

Coberly, Edwin. Recruit. Dropped from roll, Kingston, Ga., 1864.

Converse, Austin Z. Recruit. En. August 30th, 1862. Discharged for disability December 11th, 1864. Carroll, O.

Dascher, Frederick. En August 30th, 1861. Discharged for disability, July 17th, 1863.

Dulany, Thomas J. En. August 30th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. LaFayette, O.

Douglass, Hiram. En. September 17th, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Hardy, Neb.

Dungan, Lucien. Recruit. Dead.

Eastman, John. En. August 30th, 1861. Died, Bridgeport, Tenn , September 11th, 1863.

Forshee, Charles. Detailed into Eighteenth Ohio Battery.

Forshee, Joseph. En. September 17th, 1861. Hardy, Neb.

Frazelle, Augusta. En. August 30th, 1861. Transferred to Invalid Corps, December 17th, 1863. West Canaan, O.

Flood, James W. En. August 30th, 1861. Discharged for disability, 1864. Dead.

Fisher, James B. En. V E., January 15th, 1864. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Dead.

Grace, Ferdinand L. En. August 30th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1864. Hilliard, O.

Gray, William. En. August 30th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., February 26th, 1862.

Goodlander, Edward. Recruit. Killed, Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863.

Haggendoffer, John F En. September 30th, 1861. Died, Cleaveland, Tenn., April 8th, 1864.

Hiser, Benjamin. Killed Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863.

Hughes, Albert B. En. August 30th, 1861. Detailed into Pioneer Corps.

Hawn, Phillip. En. September 8th, 1881. Discharged for disability, May 1st, 1863. Remington, Ind.

Hickman, John. En. September 8th, 1861. Mustered out November 11th, 1864. Unionville Center, O.

Hemenway, Edward. Recruit. En., 1862. Died, Hospital 19, Nashville, Tenn., March 30th, 1863.

Harrington, William. Recruit. En. September 6th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Nashville, June 21st, 1865. Peru, Neb.

Harrington, Luther. Recruit. En. August 13th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty first O. V V. Mustered out at Nashville, June 21st, 1865. West Canaan, O.

Hagar, Aureleus. Recruit. En. September 6th, 1862. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Discharged for disability. January 31st, 1865. Plain City, O.

Hagar, Levi. Recruit. En. September 1st, 1862. Discharged for disability, May, 1864. Mt. Victory, O.

Irwin, William L. En. Discharged for disability, July 9th, 1863. Pharisburg, O.

Jones, Berthier. En. August 30th, 1861. Died, Franklin, Tenn., May 1st, 1863.

Kaupp, John. En. August 30th, 1861. Died, January 26th, 1862, in Eastern Kentucky.

Lee, William A. En. August 30th, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Amputation at shoulder-joint, September 26th. Died, September 30th, 1863.

Lewis, Andrew. En. August 30th, 1861. Discharged for disability, December 9th, 1861, at Camp Chase, O. West Jefferson, O.

Lewis, Reason F. Transferred to Invalid Corps, July 18th, 1863. Now blind. West Canaan, O.

Lilly, William. En. August 30th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., February 26th, 1862.

Myers, Henry. Recruit. En. September 1st. 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V. Mustered out at Nashville, June 21st, 1865.

McCann, Robert. Recruit. En. 1862. Discharged for disability, February, 1863. Dead.

Maxwell, Patrick. En. August 30th, 1861.

McPike, John. En. August 30th, 1861. London, O.

McConnel, Samuel. En. August 30th, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., May 14th, 1862.

Miller, Simeon. En. September 20th, 1861.

McDowell, J. B. En. September 17th, 1861. Drowned, Piketon, Ky., during the great flood in Sandy River, February 24th, 1862.

Mercer, Alpheus F En. September 18th, 1861. Killed, Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20th, 1864.

Newman, Joseph. En. August 30th, 1861. Dropped from roll, October 21st, 1861.

Patterson, John. En. August 30th, 1861. Died, Louisa, Ky., December 25th, 1862.

Paine, James. En. August 30th, 1861. Dropped from roll, October 21st, 1861.

Powers, Jasper. En. August 30th, 1861. Died, Camp Chase, O., December 17th, 1861.

Peters, John C. Recruit. En. January 10th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Huntsville, Ala., June 18th, 1865.

Peters, George M. En. September 25th, 1861.

Piper, William L. En. August 30th, 1861. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Piqua, O.

Porter, Cyrus. En. August 30th, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., May 6th, 1862.

Price, Anderson. Discharged for disability, Camp Chase, O., October 13th, 1861.

Purnell, George H. Recruit. En. August 19th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out, Nashville, Tenn., June 21st, 1865.

Richie, David. En. August 30th, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., March 2d, 1862.

Robinson, Samuel Bruce. En. August 30th, 1861. Mustered out, Columbus, O., December 4th, 1864. Plain City, O.

Robinson, S. W En. August 30th, 1861. Mustered out, Atlanta, Ga., November 9th, 1864. Kenton, O.

Robinson, David N. Recruit. En. August 13th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 18th, 1865. Kenton, O.

Spencer, David.

Sidener, John T. En September 17th, 1861. Wounded, Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863.

Sidener, Willis S. En. August 30th, 1861.

Seldonridge, David. En. August 30th, 1861. Died, Camp Chase, O,. December, 13th, 1861.

Snodgrass, Delmer. En. August 30th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Marysville, O.

Snodgrass, Robert. Recruit. Killed, Resaca, Ga., May 14th, 1864.

Shumway, Lewellyn. En. August 30th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Discharged for disability, January 2d, 1864.

Sagar, George M. En. August 30th, 1861. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Died, June 21st, 1864.

Sagar, Francis Marion. En. August 30th, 1861. Died at home, March 18th, 1862.

Sayer, John W Lost overboard from a steamer on Ohio River, February 24th, 1863.

Stroup, James R. Discharged for disability, October 9th, 1862. Range, O.

Stamp, Samuel Wesley. Recruit. En. September 6th, 1862. Killed, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Taynor, Isaac. En. August 30th, 1861. Killed, Kenesaw, Ga., June 22d, 1864.

Thompson, George W En. August 30th, 1861. Wounded and captured at Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Thacker, Elias. En. August 30th, 1861. V E., January 3d, 1864. Died, Nashville, November 12th, 1864.

Taylor, William. Recruit. Discharged for disability, 1863.

Voght, William. En. August 30th, 1861. Killed, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Voght, John. Dropped from roll, Cattletsburgh, Ky., February 20th, 1863.

Ward, George. En. August 30th, 1861. Discharged for disability, November 17th, 1863.

Woodman. James M. En. August 30th, 1861. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Exsection of shoulder-joint. Died, September, 1864.

Wolford, Henry S. En. August 30th, 1861. Promoted to Corporal. Wounded near Dalton, Ga., February 25th, 1864.

Whiteside, David. En. August 30th, 1861. Fairbury, Ill.

White, Joshua. En. August 30th, 1861.

Wyncoop, Samuel. En. August 30th, 1861. Transferred to Pioneer Corps. Dead.

Walker, James. En. September 18th, 1861. Discharged for disability, April 16th, 1862.

Vandevoort, Samuel. Recruit. En. August 13th, 1862. Appointed Chief Musician, August 13th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Promoted to Second Lieutenant, May 11th, 1865. Dead.

COMPANY "E," FORTIETH O. V I.

Captain JOHN D. GENNETT.
Captain, September 18th, 1861. Resigned April 25th, 1862.

First Lieutenant WILLIAM OSGOOD.
First Lieutenant, September 18th, 1861. Captain, June 4th, 1862. Resigned August 3d, 1863.

Second Lieutenant ELISHA C. WARD.
Second Lieutenant, September 25th, 1861. Resigned April 18th, 1862.

First Sergeant James Allen.
En. Speptember 1, 1861. Sergeant, October 5th, 1861. First Lieutenant, February 25th, 1862. Captain, September 1st, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865. Dead.

Sergeant Robert T. McGinnis.
En. September 18th, 1861. Second Lieutenant, April 25th, 1862. Resigned. Versailles, O.

Sergeant John W Kearns.
En. September 18th, 1861. V. E. January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Sergeant, January 10th, 1865. Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865.

Sergeant Isaac N. Edwards.
En. September 18th, 1861. Second Lieutenant, January 12, 1863. First Lieutenant, August 5th, 1863. Mustered out October 10th, 1864. Larimie, O.

Sergeant John C. Hoover.
En. September 29th, 1861. V. E. January 2d, 1864. Orderly Sergeant, January 2d, 1864. Captured at Kenesaw. Ga., June 20th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V Mustered out Oct 3d, 1865.

Corporal William H. Hagans.
En. September 27th, 1861. Mustered out September 28th, 1864. Member of Company "A," Thirteenth O. V I., in 1861. In Fourth Regiment, United States Veteran Volunteers from March 2d, 1865 to March 2d, 1866. Died, Iowa City, Iowa, July, 1883.

Corporal Levi P. Brandon.
En. September 27th, 1861. Mustered out at expiration of term of service.

Corporal William H. Brown.
En. September 18th, 1861. V E. March 19th, 1864. Sergeant, same date. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3, 1865. Versailles, O.

Corporal Sanford Brandon.
En. September 1861. Wounded at Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863. V E. March 19th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Berlin, O.

Corporal George W. Larrimore.
En. September 1861.

Corporal Moses Dougherty.
En. September 27th, 1861. V E. January 2d, 1864. Sergeant, September 28th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Corporal Hiram Pitzenberger.
En. September 18th, 1861. V. E. January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Casey, Ill.

Corporal John Swisher.
En. September 27th, 1861. Detailed into Band.

Musician Henry H. Biddinger.
En. September 27th, 1861. Promoted to Chief Musician.

Musician Gustavus Paine.
En. October 5th, 1861. Died at Ashland, Ky

Teamster Andrew D. Burt.
En. October 5th, 1861. Discharged for disability, Piketon, Ky., 1862.

PRIVATES.

Adkinson, Alexander. En. September 27th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky.,

Allen, John. En. September 27th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Died at home, January, 1864.

Andrus, Hiram. Appointed Chief Musician, November 27th, 1861.

Biddinger, James H. En. September 27th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Corporal, May 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865

Boyd, Isaac P En. September 27th, 1861. V E., March 26th, 1864 Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out, October 3d, 1865 Brock, O.

Beason, Henry. En. September 27th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out, October 3d, 1865.

Blotner, John. En. September 27th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Arm amputated, September 23d, 1863. Discharged for disability, March 20th, 1864. Versailles, O.

Brandon, Squire. En. September 27th, 1861. Discharged for disability. Dead.

Boyd, Jacob W. En. September 27th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Chickasaw, O.

Brown, John. En. September 18th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky

Brandon, William V. En. September 18th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863. Died in hospital from wound.

Ballinger, Isaac. En. September 18th, 1861. Mustered out at expiration of time.

Blotner, Solomom. En September 18th, 1861. Missing, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Brown, William. En. September 18th, 1861. Wounded, Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863. V E., January 2d, 1864. Captured, Kenesaw, June 20th, 1864. Exchanged and reported at Camp Chase, O., May 18th, 1865. Mustered out at Camp Chase, June 22d, 1865.

Boyd, Joseph. Recruit. En. August 9th, 1862. Transferred to Invalid Corps. Brock, O.

Butcher, John. En. September, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Served full time.

Ballinger, Reuben. Recruit. En. August 20th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out by Order 67, June 21st, 1865.

Curtis, William. En. September 18th, 1861. Died, May 4th, 1863.

Clayton, George B. En. September 18th, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., 1862.

Campbell, Joseph W En. September 18th, 1861. Killed, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Christy, David. En. September 18th, 1861. Captured, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out, May 4th, 1865.
Bradford, O.

Davidson, Henry. En. September 18th, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., 1862.

Davidson, Robert. En. September 18th, 1861. Died in Eastern Kentucky.

Davidson, Levi. En. September 18th, 1861. Discharged for disability, 1862.

Edwards, Thomas. En. September 18th, 1861. V E., January, 2d, 1864.

Elliott, Oliver. En. September 18th, 1861.

English, John. En. October 4th, 1861. Sergeant. V E , January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V First Lieutenant, February 20th, 1865 Portland, Ind.

Finckbone, Isaac. En. September 18th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Captured, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Never returned ; doubtless died in rebel prison.

Gibson, Hopkins I. En. September 18th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Trans-ferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Greer, Vincent B. En. September 18th, 1861. V. E., March 26th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out, October 3d, 1865. Willowdale, O.

Hawkins, John. En. September, 1861. Served full time.
St. Mary's, O.

Hercules, Philip. Recruit. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865. Ansonia, O.

Hathaway, Elias. En. September 18th, 1861. V. E., January 2d, 1864.

Hole, John S. Recruit. En. August 23d, 1862. Wounded, Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out by Order 67, at Nashville, June 21st, 1865. Celina, O.

Hole, Henry A. N. En. September 18th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Versailles, O.

Hanselman, William. En. September 18th, 1861.

Hutcheson, John. En. September 18th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V., and Veteran Reserve Corps, January 10th, 1865.

Hughes, Charles L. En. September 18th, 1861. V E. January 2d, 1864, Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V., Mustered out, October 3d, 1865. Brock, O.

Jackson, Abram. En. September 18th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mus-out, October 3d, 1865. Versailles, O.

Kemper, Franklin. En. September 18th, 1861.

Knee, Phillip. En. September 18th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Died, Green Lake, Texas, July 24th, 1865.

Lee, Zephaniah. En. September 18th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Corporal. Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Lyon, Isaac N. Recruit. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Killed in an affray in Randolph county, Ind., September 11th, 1883.

Lyons, Jacob. Recruit. V E., January 2d, 1864. Killed in front of Atlanta, Ga., 1864.

Lyons, Milton. Recruit.. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out March 9th, 1865. Joliet, Ill.

Metzgar, John W Recruit. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Died in East Tennessee, April 15th, 1865.

Marker, Eli En. September 18th, 1861. Wounded, August 3d, 1864, in front of Atlanta, Ga.

McDermott, Lewis. En. September 18th, 1861. Discharged for disability, 1862.

Metzgar, Daniel. En. September 18th, 1861. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Ansonia, O.

Midford, Amos T. En. September 18th, 1861. Wounded at Atlanta, Ga., August 25th, 1864. Arm amputated next day. Mustered out March 21st, 1865. Washington City, D. C.

McKnight, Alfred. En. September 18th, 1861. Died at Ashland, Ky.

Neal, Alexander. Recruit. En. September 2d, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out by Order 67, June 21st, 1865. North Star, O.

Osgood, Edmund. En. September 18th, 1861. Served full time. Versailles, O.

Pitzenberger, Flavius F En. September 18th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864 Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Pitzenberger, M. M. Recruit. Versailles, O.

Pitzenberger, Eli. Recruit. En. August 22d, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 21st, 1865. Versailles, O.

Pitzenberger, Isaac. Recruit. En. August 22d, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Versailles, O.

Pitzenberger, Andrew E. Recruit. Wounded, Kenesaw, June 20th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Ratliffe, John F. En. September 18th, 1861. V E., February 29th, 1864 Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V. Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Lewistown, Ill.

Riggle, Isaac. En. September 18th, 1861. Served full time.

Richardson, William. En. September 18th, 1861. Killed, Chickamauga, September, 20th, 1863.

Radenbaugh, James M. En. September 18th, 1861. Died at Paintville, Ky., 1862.

Resor, William H. En. September 18th, 1861. Served full time.

Shook, Eli C. En. September 18th, 1861. Died at Piketon, Ky., 1862.

Sanders, William H. En. September 18th, 1861. Served full time.

Shanor, Frederick. En. September 18th, 1861. V. E. January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 17th, 1865.

Shanor, Robert. En. September 18th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transfrred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. North Star, O.

Shaffer, Elias. En. September 18th, 1861. Served full time.

Snell, John. En. September 18th, 1861. Mustered out December 12th, 1864.

Stonerock, Jacob. Recruit. En. August, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out, Nashville, July 13th, 1865. St. Mary's, O.

Speelman, Isaac. En. September 18th, 1861. Wounded, Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863. Mustered out March 20th, 1864. Versailles, O.

Swisher, Alexander. En. September 27th, 1861. Transferred to Invalid Corps, Versailles, O.

Swisher, Arthur, Recruit. En. August 22d, 1862. Transferred toFifty-first O. V V Mustered out by Order 67, June 21st, 1865. Versailles, O.

Stonerock, Jonathan. En. November 1st, 1861. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865. Versailles, O.

Sneed, James. En. October 4th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864.

Whitehard, William. En. September 18th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Walkup, Thomas E. En. September 18th, 1861. V. E., January 2d, 1864. St. Mary's, O.

Weaver, David. En. September 18th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty.first O. V V Sergeant, January 10th, 1865. Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Union City, Ind.

Wolf, William. En. September 18th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Corporal. Transferred to Fifty-first O V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Webster, O.

Weaver, Daniel G. En. September 18th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Versailles, O.

Ward, David. En. September 18th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Brock, O.

Wheeler, Charles W En. September 18th, 1861. Captured, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Exchanged, February 24th, 1865. Mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, March 27th, 1865. Ansonia, O.

COMPANY "F," FORTIETH O. V I.

Captain JOHN L. REEVES.
First Lieutenant, September 25th, 1861. Captain, October 26th, 1861. Major, March 19th, 1864. Mustered out December 8th, 1864. Union City, Ind.

First Lieutenant JOHN P FREDERICK.
En. as private, September 25th, 1861. First Lieutenant, October 26th, 1861. Resigned, January 31st, 1863. Castine, O.

Second Lieutenant JOHN F MAHON.
Second Lieutenant, October 2d, 1861. First Lieutenant, February 10th, 1863. Quartermaster, February 15th, 1863. Captain, May 19th, 1864. Mustered out October 7th, 1864. Dead.

First Sergeant Joseph Brewster.
En. September 25th, 1861. On furlough, and killed by railroad accident, Union City, Ind., June 28th, 1862.

Sergeant Nelson White.
En. September 25th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V. First Lieutenant, January 10th, 1865. Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Salamonica, Ind.

Sergeant Abraham J. Brake.
En. September 25th, 1861. In command of Provost Guard, at Brigade Headquarters, from November, 1863. Mustered out September 26th, 1864. Salamonica, Ind.

Sergeant Hampton R. Bennett.
En. September 25th, 1861. Died, Union City, Ind., February 27th, 1862.

Sergeant David S. Knous.
En. September 25th, 1861. First Sergeant, July 1st, 1862. Second Lieutenant, February 10th, 1863. First Lieutenant, March 19th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Captain, January 10th, 1865. Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865.
Sterling, Kan.

Corporal John W McKay.
En. September 25th, 1861. Sergeant, March 1st, 1862.
Hollandsburg, Ind.

Corporal William H. McLaughlin.
En. September 25th, 1861. Mustered out September 26th, 1864. Bryant, O.

Corporal William Ingle.
En. September 25th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Died from wound, July 16th, 1864.

Corporal Henry Frazier.
En. September 25th, 1861. Died, Lancaster, Ind., March 30th, 1862.

Corporal John Q. A. Andrews.
En. September 25th, 1861. Nurse in hospital, April 11th, 1863. Mustered out September 26th, 1864. Dead.

Corporal Luther Dunlap.
En. September 25th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864·

Corporal Theodore W Porter.
En. October 8th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Dead.

Corporal William B. Simmons.
En. September 25th, 1861. Discharged, January 4th, 1364. North Lawrence, Kan.

Musician Isaiah Ryan.
En. September 25th, 1861. Chief Musician, July 12th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Portland, Ind.

Musician Edward Shules.
En. September 25th, 1861. Died, June 9th, 1864.

Teamster Jason O. Brewster.
En. September 25th, 1861. Ambulance driver. Mustered out September 26th, 1864, Hunnewell, Kan.

PRIVATES.

Addington, Lewis. Recruit. En. April 20th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out by Order 67, June 21st, 1865. Camden, Ind.

Bennett, Friar. En. September 25th, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., March 17th, 1862.

Butcher, John W En. September 25th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1865. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Salamonica, Ind.

Butcher, George W En. September 25th, 1861. Corporal. Sergeant. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V. Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Brake, George. En. September 25th, 1861. Corporal, March 1st, 1862. Discharged for disability, September 14th, 1863. Salamonica, Ind.

Beard, Lewis. En. September 25th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Wounded near Dallas, Ga., May 28th, 1864. Arm amputated. Veteran Reserve Corps, November 14th, 1864. Mustered out January 31st, 1865.
Salamonica, Ind.

Beard, William P En. September 25th, 1861. Corporal. Sergeant. Orderly Sergeant. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Second Lieutenant, June 16th, 1865. Mustered out October 3d, 1865.
Salamonica, Ind.

Brownlee, James. En. October 23d, 1861. Discharged for disability, August 22d, 1862.

Boze, Peter. Recruit.

Beckford, James E. Transferred from "B," October 31st, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Killed, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864.

Bailey, Eli. Recruit. Died, Franklin, Tenn , April 10th, 1863.

Brady, Francis. Recruit.

Brown, William. Died, Piketon, Ky., March 19th, 1862.

Carsey, David. En. October 13th, 1861. Died, Camp Chase, O., November 10th, 1861.

Cole, Daniel B. En. October 10th, 1861. Dropped from roll, November 10th, 1861.

Cox. Martin. En. September 25th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V. Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Pittsburgh, Ind.

Caidy, Patrick. En. October 23d, 1861. Killed, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Emerson, Heman. En. September 25th, 1861. V. E., February 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Eagy, Samuel. En. September 25th, 1861. Discharged for disability.

Eagy, John. En. October 21st, 1861. Boundery City, Ind.

Erheart, George. En. September 25th, 1861. Received seven wounds at Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Freestone, Jabez H. En. September 25th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Dead.

Frederick, Thomas. En. September 25th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., February 21st, 1862.

Ferrell, John. En. October 18th, 1861. Discharged for disability, August 28th, 1862. Mt. Pleasant, Ind.

Fetterman, Michael. En. October 20th, 1861. V. E., February 1st, 1864. Killed, Atlanta, September, 1864.

Farley. James. En. October 25th, 1861.

Gann, Thomas. Recruit. Dropped from roll, 1862.

Hahn, William. En. September 25th, 1861. V. E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. North Topeka, Kan.

Hollowell, George W En. September 25th, 1861. V E., February 1st, 1864. Wounded near Dallas, Ga., 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Ridgeville, Ind.

Harness, Adam. En. September 25th, 1861, Died, Nashville, May 13th, 1863.

Hamilton, George W En. October 16th, 1861. V. E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V

Henry. George. En. October 9th, 1861. Detailed into Eighteenth Ohio Battery, July 24th, 1863.

Inglauf. John. Recruit. Dropped from roll, July 22d, 1862.

Isabel, Frederick. Recruit. Dropped from roll, July 22d, 1862.

Johnson, Henry. En. October 8th, 1861.

Johnson, Rufus W En. October 16th, 1861. Discharged for disability, August 21st, 1862. Athens, O.

Keller, Joseph L. En. September 25th, 1861. V E,, January 1st, 1864. Wounded near Dallas, Ga., 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Ft. Recovery, O.

Keltnor, Benjamin En. September 25th, 1861. Dropped from roll, Camp Chase, O., 1861.

Kimble, George W En. September 25th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Rose Hill, O.

Lambert, Jonathan. En. September 25th, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., April 22d, 1862.

Linscott, Jonathan. En. October 8th, 1861. Pioneer Corps, April 8th, 1863. V. E., February 29th, 1864.

Lindsay, James W En. October 12th, 1861. Discharged for disability, May 29th, 1862.

Lucas, William. En. October 17th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Killed, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864.

Lane, Lewis. En. October 13th, 1861.

Lewellyn, Thomas E. En. October 21st, 1861. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Dismissed by sentence of Court-martial.

McLaughlin, Henry. En. September 25th, 1861. Died, March 1st, 1862.

McLaughlin, Hiram. En. September 25th, 1861. Mustered out September 26th, 1864. Salamonica, Ind.

McLaughlin, John. En. September 25th, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Mustered out October 14th, 1864. Salamonica, Ind.

McMillen, James. En September 25th, 1861. Discharged for disability, February 10th, 1863. Newark, O.

Mendenhall, James. En. September 25th, 1861. Ridgeville, Ind.

Mitchell, Jackson. En. September 30th, 1861. Dropped from roll, December 8th, 1861.

Mengol, John. En. October 19th, 1861. Dismissed by sentence of Court-martial.

Mason, John S. En. October 24th, 1861. Killed, Kenesaw, Ga , June 20th, 1864.

Might, William. Recruit. En. October 1st, 1862. Musician. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out by Order 67, June 21st, 1865.

O'Neal, Joseph. Recruit. V E., March 11th, 1864. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 22d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Union City, Ind.

Phillips, Lewis. En. September 25th, 1861. Discharged for disability, August 26th, 1862. Mt. Pleasant, Ind.

Pierce, Joseph. En. October 14th, 1861. Discharged for disability, October 6th, 1862.

Polson, Joseph. Recruit. Baltimore, O.

Ritenour, George. En. October 14th, 1861. Dropped from roll, November 20th, 1862.

Ritenour, William H. En. October 14th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., March 12th, 1862.

Ruth, Alfiricis. En. October 22d, 1861. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Sawyer, Demira. En. September, 25th, 1861. Dropped from roll, July 20th, 1862. Ft. Recovery, O.

Sutherland, William H. En. September 25th, 1861. V. E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Ft. Recovery, O.

Sherman, William H. En. September 25th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Strader, William N. En. September 25th, 1861. Corporal, July 1st, 1862. Died, June 3d, 1870.

Strader, Simeon. En. September 25th, 1861. from roll, July, 1862. Salamonico, Ind.

Spotts, John. En. October 20th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Snellbaker, Edwin. En. September 25th, 1861. Corporal. Killed, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Spillman, James. En. September 25th, 1861. V. E., January 1st, 1864. Killed, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864.

Stanley, Jefferson. En. September 25th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., March 7th, 1862.

Spillman, Jacob. En. September 25th, 1861. Dropped from roll, July, 1862.

Stanley, Archilaus. En. October 10th, 1861. Wounded by guerrillas. Discharged for disability.

Stultz, Lorenzo D, En. September 25th, 1861. Pioneer Corps, April 8th, 1863. V E., February 9th, 1864.

Staley, Thomas J. Recruit. V E., February 6th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Second Lieutenant, January 10th, 1865. First Lieutenant, February 20th, 1865. Deerfield, Ind.

Shelton, John W Recruit. Died, Georgia, June 3d, 1864.

Sentman, Jacob H. Recruit. Ft. Jefferson, O.

Taylor, John H. En. September 25th, 1861. Dropped from roll, October 13th, 1862.

Tippie, James. En. October 23d, 1861. Wounded near Tullahoma, Tenn., September 4th, 1863.

Thomas, William W Recruit.

Vinings, Minor S. Recruit. Jordan, Ind.

Williams, John. En. October 8th, 1861. Discharged for disability. Dead.

Wallace, Levi. Recruit. Dropped from roll, February 7th, 1863.

Woodward, Franklin. Recruit. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Died in hospital, Chattanooga, July 3d, 1864.

COMPANY "G," FORTIETH O. V I.

Captain CHARLES GORDON MATCHETT.
Second Lieutenant, October 7th, 1861. Captain, November 4th, 1861. Commanded the regiment at battle of Franklin, April 10th, 1863. Mustered out November 21st, 1864. Died, Greenville, O., March 24th, 1881.

First Lieutenant CYRENIUS VAN MATER.
En. October 7th, 1861. First Lieutenant, November 4th, 1861. Killed, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Second Lieutenant WILLIAM BONNER.
En. October 7th, 1861. Second Lieutenant, November 4th, 1861. Resigned, November 29th, 1862.

First Sergeant James A. Fisher.
En. October 7th, 1861. Second Lieutenant, January 24th, 1863. First Lieutenant, January 5th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Captain, January 10th, 1865. Ponco, Neb.

Sergeant Benjamin F. Snodgrass.
En. October 7th, 1861. Second Lieutenant, April 25th, 1862. First Lieutenant, February 5th, 1863. Captain. Killed, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Sergeant David Fruitt.
En. October 7th, 1861. V E., December 26th, 1863.

Sergeant Stearn J. Houston.
En. October 18th, 1861. Transferred to Engineer Corps.

Sergeant Elijah Lott.
En. October 7th, 1861. Mustered out November 5th, 1864. Spartansburg, Ind.

Corporal William Potter.
En. October 7th, 1861. Sergeant. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V First Lieutenant, January 10th, 1865. Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Corporal Henry L. Hyde.
En. October 7th, 1861. Discharged for disability, January 25th, 1864. New Madison, O.

Corporal Thomas M. Boyd.
En. October 7th, 1861. Sergeant. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Earlham, Ind.

Corporal John M. Wasson.
En. October 7th, 1861. Sergeant. Detailed for clerical duty at brigade headquarters. Second Lieutenant, November 29th, 1862. Assigned to Company "A." Assigned to Company "H," May 25th, 1863. In command of Company "K" a part of the afternoon of the battle of Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Captured with Company "H" on Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. In rebel prison nineteen months. Exchanged April, 1865. Mustered out by Special Order 171, at Annapolis, Md., April 13th, 1865. First Lieutenant, March 19th, 1864. Rensselaer, Ind.

Corporal Samuel T. Smith.
En. October 19th, 1861. Sergeant, June 4th, 1862 Detailed for duty as Steward at Post Hospital, Ashland, Ky., December, 1862.

Corporal John T. Marlan.
En. October 29th, 1861. V E., December 26th, 1863.

Corporal William H. Douglass.
En. October 31st, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865.

Corporal Ferdinand Hoover.
En. October 7th, 1861. Killed, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, William B. En. October 7th, 1861. V E., December 26th, 1863. Captured, September 2d, 1864. Died, Andersonville prison, October 8th, 1864.

Brown, Benjamin. En. October 7th, 1861. V E., February 28th, 1864. Heltzerserville, O.

Banner, William C. En. October 26th, 1861. Died, Nashville, October 10th, 1863.

Bender, William. En. October 14th, 1861. V E., December 26th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Corporal, July 1st, 1865. Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Bose, Stephen. En. October 20th, 1861. Captured at Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Mustered out January 26th, 1865. Chattanooga, O.

Baird, James. En. October 29th, 1861. Died, Nashville, June 25th, 1863.

Buchanan, Frank. En. October 23d, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., March 19th, 1862.

Bailey, William M. En. October 29th, 1861. Wounded, Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1861. Woodington, O.

Bailey, John L. Recruit. En. October 8th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 21st, 1865. Woodington, O.

Baird, William T. Recruit. En. August 8th, 1862. Died, Ashland, Ky., February 23d, 1863.

Cunningham, Levi F. En. October 26th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Greenville, O.

Crumerine, Isaac N. En. October 29th, 1861. Wounded, Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863. Died, April, 1864.

Clark, Levi T. En. October 29th, 1861.

Cunningham, William. Recruit. En. August 8th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 21st, 1865. Dead.

Colvin, William M. En. December 29th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Died, 1864.

Dean, William F En. October 7th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V

Denise, Aaron. En. October 7th, 1861. Wounded, Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863. V E., December 26th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865. Spartansburg, Ind.

Denise, Denice. En. October 7th, 1861. Wounded, Chattahoochie River, Ga., July 7th, 1864. Mustered out November 5th, 1864.

Douglass, William. En. October 23d, 1861. Discharged for disability, July 18th, 1862.

Devor, David J. Recruit. En. August 13th, 1862. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Veteran Reserve Corps, December 5th, 1864.

Devor, Nicholas. Recruit. En. August 14th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 21st, 1865.

Elstun, John. En. October 7th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Captured, Kenesaw. Ga., June 20th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V. Mustered out October 3d, 1864. Greenville, O.

Edinger, James C. En. October 23d, 1861. Died, Licking Station, Ky., January 7th, 1862.

Edmington, William. En. October 22d, 1861. Dexter, Iowa.

Etmyer, William H. Recruit. En. August 13th, 1862. Dropped from roll, January 7th, 1863. Union City, Ind.

Follen, Isaac. En. October 7th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Skeels Crossing, Ind.

Frick, Rudy. En. October 7th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Harrisville, Ind.

Frick, Noah. En. October 7th, 1861. V E., December 26th, 1863. Captured, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Corporal, July 6th, 1865. Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Chattanooga, O.

Ganger, Daniel. En. October 15th, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., May 5th, 1862.

Harter, Abel. En. October 7th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Dead.

Harter, Levi. En. October 7th, 1861. V. E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. New Madison, O.

Hartle, Noah. En. October 21st, 1861. V E., December 26th, 1863.

Hartle, J. B. En. October 26th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Died at home, May, 1864.

Hartle, Simeon. En. October 26th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Killed, Atlanta, Ga., August 5th, 1864.

Heck, Milton H. En. October 7th, 1861. V E., December 26th, 1863. Died, Atlanta, Ga., 1864.

Hooper, William. En. October 20th, 1861. Died, Mt. Sterling, Ky., January 10th, 1862.

Hays, Asa. En. October 7th, 1861. Transferred to Invalid Corps, December, 1863.

Huffman, Joseph L. En. October 7th, 1861. V E., December 26th, 1863. Died in the Service.

Huston, Frederick. En. October 7th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863, and Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863. Mustered out December 25th, 1864. Muncie, Ind.

Hoover, John C Recruit. En. August 18th, 1862. Wounded, Chickamuaga, September 20th, 1863. Invalid Corps, December, 1863. Dead.

Henning, Joseph. Recruit. En. September 1st, 1862. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 27th, 1864. Transferred toFifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 21st, 1865. Geneva, Ind.

Huff, Layfayette. Recruit. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Icenour, William. En. October 26th, 1861. Mustered out, Pulaski, Tenn., November 5th, 1864.

Jordan, David. En. October 26th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Koenig, John. En. October 7th, 1861. Detailed as regimental barber. Dead.

Keller, Amos. En. October 24th, 1861. Teamster. Rose Hill, O.

Lay, David. En. October 15th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., May 5th, 1862.

Lay, John W En. October 15th, 1861. V. E., January 31st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V

Lantz, Hiram I. En. October 7th, 1861. V E., December 26th, 1863. Wounded. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V

Miller, Daniel. En. October 7th, 1861. Died at home, March 3d, 1862.

Miller, Joseph. En. October 7th, 1861. V E., February 29th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Hill Grove, O.

McCabe, Joseph W En. October 7th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. V E., December 26th, 1863. Wounded and captured, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Arm amputated in rebel hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

McClintick, Martin. En. October 7th, 1861. V. E., January 1st, 1864. Killed, Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20th, 1864.

McClintick, Oliver. En. October 29th, 1861. Died, 1882.

Moyer, Simeon P. En. October 26th, 1861. Died, Camp Chase, O., December 8th, 1861.

Metzner, John A. En. October 25th, 1861. Corporal. V E., January 1st, 1864. Wounded, Burnt Hickory, Ga., May 31st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Sergeant, July 1st, 1865. Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Miller, Michael J. Recruit. En. August 13th, 1862. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Mannix, George. Recruit. En August 13th, 1862. Dropped from roll, January 7th, 1863. Greenville, O.

Moyer, William H. Recruit. En. February 8th, 1862. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Died from wound in hospital.

Moyer, Levi B. Recruit. En. February 8th, 1862. Captured, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out July 20th, 1865.

Oliver, Francis M. Recruit. En. August 8th, 1862 Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out, Nashville, by Order 67, June 21st, 1865. Greenville, O.

Otwell, Curtis W Recruit. En. August 27th, 1862. Hospital Steward, August 27th, 1862. Mustered out. Nashville, December, 1864. Independence, Kan.

Piatt, Solomon. En. October 26th, 1861. V E , February 28th, 1864. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga , June 27th, 1864. Died from wound in hospital.

Robison, George W En. October 25th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., February 23d, 1862.

Rush, James. En. October 15th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Captured, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Died, Andersonville prison, February 5th, 1865.

Rollin, Justine L. En. October 23d, 1861. Corporal. Sergeant. V E., December 26th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Greenville, O.

Rudy, Cyrus T. En. October 29th, 1861. V. E., January 1st, 1864. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Thigh amputated. Died in hospital at Nashville.

Rudy, Rufus P Recruit. En. August 13th, 1862. Died, Franklin, Tenn., May 10th, 1863.

Reeder, John. En. October 24th, 1861. Rose Hill, O.

Stephens, Samuel F. En. October 15th, 1861. Died, Camp Chase, O., 1863.

Straight, William H. En. October 15th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., February 22d, 1862.

Straight, Stephen. En. October 15th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Rose Hill, O.

Scott, Albert. Fn. October 7th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Coleton, O.

Sebring, Firman. En. October 7th, 1861. Sergeant. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Sergeant, July 3d, 1865. Mustered out October 3d, 1865, Dead.

Sweet, William K. En. October 7th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V

Smith, Abram T. En. October 21st, 1861. V E., December 26th, 1863. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 29th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Dexter, Iowa.

Snyder, Asa. En. October 26th, 1861. Rose Hill, O.

Suma, William W En. September 25th, 1861. Discharged for disability, August 15th, 1862. New Madison, O.

Swarthwood, Frank J. En. November 18th, 1861. Portland, Ind.

Swarthwood, Daniel. En. November 18th, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., June 8th, 1862.

Stahl, Ezra. Recruit. En. August 13th, 1862. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Died from wound, October 27th, 1863.

Shafer, John. Recruit. En. February 8th, 1862. V E,, February 28th, 1864. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 27th, 1864.

Snell, Jacob. Recruit. En. September 4th, 1862. Discharged for disability, April 17th, 1863.

Tourney, Jeremiah. En. October 7th, 1861. Corporal. V E., December 26th, 1863. Captured, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864.

Vermillion, James W. En. October 7th, 1861, V. E., December 26th, 1863. Captured, Kenesaw, Ga., June 27th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V. Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Whitehard, Isaac. En. October 19th, 1861. Died at Piketon, Ky., April 14th, 1862.

Weaver, John. En. October 19th, 1861. V. E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V. Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Versailles, O.

Winning, Abram. En. October 19th, 1861. Discharged for disability, December 11th, 1862. Greenville, O.

White, Jonathan. En. October 19th, 1861. V. E. December 26th, 1863. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V. Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Wise, John. Recruit. En. August 13th, 1862. Discharged for disability, 1863. Dawn, O.

Wise, Benjamin. Recruit. En. August 19th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V. Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865. Dawn, O.

COMPANY "H," FORTIETH O. V. I.

Captain WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

En. September 17th, 1861. First Lieutenant, September 25th, 1861. Captain, November 19th, 1861. Resigned, April 25th, 1862.

First Lieutenant JOHN C. MEAGHER.

En. September 17th, 1861. First Lieutenant, November 19th, 1861. Captain, April 25th, 1862. Captured at Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863, Paroled from Libby Prison, Va., March, 1864. Died at home May 4th, 1864.

Second Lieutenant GEORGE D. STONE.

En. October 9th, 1861. Second Lieutenant, November 19th, 1861. First Lieutenant, June 4th, 1862. Captain, March 19th, 1864. Promotion declined. Mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., December 6th, 1864.

Wintersville, O.

First Sergeant Joseph Douglass.

En. September 17th, 1861. Sergeant, November 19th, 1861. Transferred to Invalid Corps, September 1st, 1863.

Sergeant Joseph Allen.

En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864.

Sergeant William Schwyhart.

En. September 17th, 1861. First Sergeant, April 1st, 1862. Captured at Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Fifteen months in rebel prisons.

Arbor Hill, Iowa.

Sergeant George W Wilson.

En. September 17th, 1861. Died at Ashland, Ky., March 29th, 1862.

Sergeant Abner A. Kelley.

En. October 11th, 1861. Sergeant, November 21st, 1862. Captured at Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863.

Mattoon, Ill.

Corporal Reuben I. Malone.

En. October 11th, 1861. Sergeant. Captured at Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died in rebel prison, Andersonville, Ga., April 25th, 1864.

Corporal Timothy V Sills.
En. October 9th, 1861. Discharged for disability, April 15th, 1862.

Corporal Samuel W Henderson.
En. September 17th, 1861. Sergeant, October 28th, 1862. Captured at Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died, Andersonville, Ga., July 15th, 1864.

Corporal James M. McCurdy.
En. October 9th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864.

Corporal Thomas R. McCullough.
En. October 12th, 1861. Killed at Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864.

Corporal Abraham T. Markle.
En. October 12th, 1861. Captured at Mission Ridge, Ga., September 22d, 1863. Died in prison, Richmond, Va., November 30th, 1863.

Corporal James M. McCollum.
En. September 17th, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863. Wounded and captured at Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864.
Newcomerstown, O.

Corporal John A. McConkey.
En. October 7th, 1861. Color Guard. Killed in a skirmish near Pound Gap, Ky., March 10th, 1862.

Wagoner Willlam S. Miller.
En. September 7th, 1861. Dropped from roll.

PRIVATES.

Alexander, Thomas. En. September 17th, 1861. Discharged for disability, December 20th, 1861.

Bines, David. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864.

Blampied, John W En. September 17th, 1861. Captured at Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died at Richmond, Va., December 27th, 1863.

Brown, George I. En. September 17th, 1861. Captured at Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, December, 1864.

Bigley, Alfred. En. September 17th, 1861. Died at Ashland, Ky., April 6th, 1862.

Current, George. En September 17th, 1861. Discharged for disability, July 2d, 1863. Died, September 10th, 1868.

Current, Dillon P En. September 17th, 1861. Captured at Mission Ridge, Ga., September 22d, 1863. Exchanged November 5th, 1864. Mustered out, December 29th, 1864. Columbus Grove, O.

Current, Wesley. En. September 17th, 1861. Captured at Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Dead.

Carr, James. En. September 17th, 1861. Captured at Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died of smallpox at Danville, Va., March 10th, 1864.

Chaney, Jacob M. En. October 7th, 1861. Transferred to Invalid Corps, April 6th, 1864. Wheeling Station, O.

Chambers, William H. En. October 9th, 1861. Transferred to "I," December 11th, 1861.

Cole, Robert. En. October 9th, 1861. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Arm amputated. Died, Chattanooga, June 30th, 1864.

Crowley, Nathan. En. October 9th, 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1864. Mustered out, Columbus, O., December, 1864.

Chalfant, James. Recruit. En. August 30th, 1862. Transferred to "E" November 19th, 1864. Dead.

Day, William. En. September 26th, 1861. Transferred to Invalid Corps, September 30th, 1863.

Dodds, Isaac. Recruit. En. August 25th, 1862. Discharged by order of Secretary of War, July 2d, 1863. Wintersville, O.

Dugan, George S. En. September 17th, 1861. V E., February 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Marietta, O.

Davis, George. En. September 17th, 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863.

Deets, Benjamin. En. September 17th, 1861. Killed, Chickamauga, September 19th, 1863.

Dawson, Levi. En. October 9th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864. Kimbleton, O.

Dusenberry, Daniel. En. November 16th, 1861. Discharged for disability, December 30th, 1862.

England, Isaac N. Recruit. En. August 22d, 1862. Died at home January 28th, 1863.

Gibson, Robert. En. September 17th, 1861. Captured, Chickamauga, September 19th, 1863. Died, Andersonville prison, July 13th, 1864.

Grimm, John W En. September 17th, 1861. V E., February 8th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Grandstaff, Jeremiah I. En. September 17th, 1861. Died, Louisville, Ky., December 10th, 1863.

Gibson, Colin. En. September 17th, 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died, Andersonville prison, May 5th, 1864.

Gallagher Charles. En. September 17th 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. La Rue, O.

Gay, Jesse. En. October 11th, 1861. Discharged for disability, October 31st, 1862.

Gibson, William. En. September 17th, 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died, Danville, Va., May 10th, 1864.

Hartford, Michael. Recruit. En. August 20th, 1862. Died, Franklin, Tenn., March 24th, 1863.

Holmes, Hiram. Recruit. En. August 20th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out by Order 67 June 21st, 1865. Fernwood, O.

Hartshorn, Martin Van. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out December, 6th, 1864.

Hubert, Andrew F En. September 17th, 1861. Transferred to Invalid Corps, September 1st, 1863.

Hicks, Silas John. En. October 11th, 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Escaped from a train moving prisoners from Andersonville, and reached our lines at Atlanta, Ga., September 17th, 1864. Mustered out, Nashville, December 6th, 1864.

Holmes, Thomas B. En. October 11th, 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863.

Hicks, Thomas. Recruit. En. August 14th, 1862. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died, Andersonville prison, August 16th, 1864.

Holmes, David. En. November 25th, 1861. Captured at Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Exchanged, June, 1864. Mustered out December 6th, 1864.

Johnson, Hamilton. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864.

Jones, Enoch. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864.

Jones, Edward. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864.

Johnston, Augustin. En. October 9th, 1861. Discharged for disability, December 5th, 1863. Hospital Nurse. Steubenville, O.

Junken, Mathew O. En. October 10th, 1861. Assisted in recruiting the company. Transferred to "I," December 11th, 1861. Dead.

Kelley, Henry. En. October 9th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864.

Kelley, James. En. October 9th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864. Steubenville, O.

Larrison, William. En. October 11th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864. Cambridge, O.

Larrison, Daniel H. En. October 11th, 1861. Dropped from roll, November 16th, 1861.

Larrison, John R. En. October 11th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864.

Little, Francis. En. September 17th, 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died, Andersonville prison, January 20th, 1864.

Mullen, Bernard. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864.

Miller, William. En. September 17th, 1861. Probably identical with the wagoner.

Malone, Alfred. Recruit. En. August 14th, 1862. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died, Andersonville prison, July 16th, 1864.

Miskimmens, Allen. Recruit. En. September 17th, 1861. V E., January 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Miller, Eli. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864. Kimbolton, O.

Malone, Elias. En. September 17th, 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Mustered out, Columbus, O., December, 1864.

Morlatt, John W En. September 17th, 1861. Discharged for disability, December 24th, 1862.

McGill, Joseph. En. September 17th, 1861 Mustered out December 6th 1864.

McCullough, Robert F. En. October 7th, 1861. Discharged for disability, July 25th, 1863.

McCollum, Isaac. En. October 7th, 1861. Discharged, January 29th, 1863, by Orders 36 and 65, War Department. Newcomerstown, O.

McKeehan, John. En. October 7th, 1861. Hospital Nurse. Mustered out, Nashville, Tenn., December 6th, 1864. S & S. Home, Dayton, O.

McKim, William. En. October 7th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864. North Salem, O.

McKee, Jacob P En. November 16th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864. North Salem, O.

Markle, Abraham T. Promoted to Corporal. See Corporal.

Maxwell, William. En. October 14th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864. Steubenville, O.

McMullen, Joseph. En. November 16th, 1861. Died, Prestonburgh, Ky., July 10th, 1862.

McCullough, Franklin J. Recruit. En. August 22d, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865, at Victoria, Texas.

McConnel, Joseph. Recruit. En. August 30th, 1862. Died, Stevinson, Ala., September 21st, 1863.

Porter, Harrison. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864. Kimbolton, O.

Porter, William. En. October 14th, 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died, Andersonville, November 10th, 1864.

Porter, John A. En. November 1st, 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Mustered out, Columbus, O.. February 1st, 1865. Greenfield, O.

Porter, James. En. October 14th, 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died, Andersonville prison, September 17th, 1864.

Porter, W C. Recruit. Captured Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died, Andersonville, November 16th, 1864.

Parker, J. Recruit. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died, Andersonville prison, September 20th, 1864.

Parsons, George S. Recruit. En. August 14th, 1862. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died in prison, Richmond, Va., 1864.

Parks, George. Recruit. En. August 22d, 1862. Transferred to Engineer Corps, July 29th, 1864. Springfield, O.

Reed, Lynas D. En. November 16th, 1861. Died, Nashville, Tenn., July 18th, 1863.

Rice, Irwin. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864.

Richerson, John. Recruit. En. August 14th, 1862. Transferred to Invalid Corps, September 1st, 1863.

Ross, Aaron. En. October 10th, 1861. Discharged for disability at Louisa, Ky., June 11th, 1862. Wintersville, O.

Ross, Alonzo. En. October 10th, 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died in Andersonville prison, September 1st, 1864.

Ross, Edwin. En. October 10th, 1861. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 19th, 1864. Mustered out, December 6th, 1864.

Ross, Johnson. En. October 20th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864.

Shimer, James. Recruit. En. August 22d, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V

Sheely, William. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864.

Sheely, Christian. En. September 17th, 1861. Captured at Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1864. Died, Danville, Va., of small-pox, January 25th, 1864.

Stevinson, Daniel. En. September 17th, 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, Ga., September 22d, 1863. Seventeen months in rebel prison. Newcomerstown, O.

Sills, Timothy V (See Corporal.)

Squibb, Ezra. En. October 14th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., March 5th, 1862.

Thomas, James Y En. September 17th, 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died from exhaustion, *en route* from Florence to Charleston, S. C.

Trimmer, William. En. October 9th, 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died, Andersonville, prison, May 10th 1864.

Telfer, Samuel· Recruit. En. August 22d, 1862. Died, near LaFayette, Ga., of congestive chill, November 10th, 1864.

Vansickle, George. En. October 9th, 1861. Discharged at Louisa, Ky., August 27th, 1862, by sentence of Court-martial.

Vansickle, William. En. October 9th, 1861. Captured at Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Mustered out at Columbus, O. Guernsey Station, O.

Whites, William. En. September 17th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., February 18th, 1862.

Wharton, Abner. En. October 11th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864. Hebron, O.

Willis, Benjamin. En. October 9th, 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Died in rebel prison, Danville, Va.

Winters, John. Recruit. En. August 24th, 1862. Killed, Chickamauga, September 19th, 1863.

Winters, William S. En. October 9th, 1861. Discharged for disability, March 16th, 1863. Dead.

Wilson, Robert. Recruit. Newcomerstown, O.

Williams, Ebenezer. En. September 17th, 1861. Mustered out December 6th, 1864.

Welsh, James. En. November 25th, 1861. Captured, Mission Ridge, September 22d, 1863. Mustered out at Columbus, Ohio.

COMPANY "I," FORTIETH O. V I.

Captain ANDREW R. CALDERWOOD.

Second Lieutenant, October 15th, 1861. Captain, December 12th, 1861. Resigned on account of disability, June 28th, 1862. Re-appointed, August 25th, 1862. Resigned, January 6th, 1863. Greenville, O.

First Lieutenant MILTON KEMPER.

En. October 26th, 1861. First Lieutenant, December 12th, 1861. Captain, January 12th, 1863. Mustered out, Nashville, December 6th, 1864. Killed in arresting a criminal, June 4th, 1869.

Second Lieutenant JOHN W SMITH.

En. as private, October 19th, 1861. Second Lieutenant, December 12th, 1861. First Lieutenant, January 12th, 1863. Captain, March 19th, 1864. Mustered out, Nashville, December 6th, 1864. Greenville, O.

First Sergeant James F. Coffield.
En. October 31st, 1861. Sergeant, December 11th, 1861.

Sergeant Clement F. Snodgrass.
En October 18th, 1861. Sergeant, December 11th, 1861. Second Lieutenant, January 12th, 1863. First Lieutenant, January 20th, 1864. Captain, April 1st, 1864. Assigned to Company "A." Killed, Atlanta, Ga., June 30th, 1864.

Sergeant John R. Donaldson.
En. October 18th, 1861. Sergeant, December 11th, 1861. V E., February 28th, 1864.

Sergeant William H. Wakeman.
En. November 7th, 1861. Discharged for disability, July 16th, 1862. Dead.

Sergeant David R. Brown.
En. October 23d, 1861. Sergeant, December 11th, 1861.

Corporal George Cake.
En. October 31st, 1861. Mustered out December 9th, 1862, to accept commission in Ninety-sixth P. V. I.
Berlin, O.

Corporal John Kearns.
En. October 19th, 1861. Captured. Exchanged, and on way home, lost by explosion of steamer Sultana, Mississippi River, 1865.

Corporal Charles I. Yeats.
En. November 9th, 1861. Transferred to Invalid Corps, February 20th, 1864.

Corporal William Smith.
En. November 15th, 1861. Discharged for disability, July 15th, 1862. Dead.

Corporal Jacob Edwards.
En. October 19th, 1861. V. E., January 3d, 1864. Captured, November 30th, 1864. Exchanged, and on way home lost by explosion of steamer Sultana.

Corporal John A. Hamilton.
En. November 7th, 1861. Sergeant. Wounded, Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863. Columbus, O.

Corporal James L. Kemper.
En. October 21st, 1861. Discharged for disability, July 18th, 1862. Lima, O.

Corporal Michael Shiltz.
En. October 28th, 1861. Sergeant. Captured, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Exchanged, March 10th, 1865. Laramie, O.

Musician Enos Calderwood.
En. November 5th, 1861. Discharged for disability, February 22d, 1863. Dead.

Musician Wykoff C. Marlotte.
En. November 5th, 1861. Discharged for disability, August 4th, 1863. Dead.

Musician Thomas Wait.
En. December, 9th, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., May 22d, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Astingtall, Benjamin. En. October 25th, 1861. Left sick in Camp Chase, 1861.

Arneet, David P En. November 15th, 1861. Discharged for disability, December 9th, 1862.

Amor, William. En. October 15th, 1861. Transferred to Fifth Indiana Battery.

Allensworth, James. En. November 19th, 1861. New Richmond, O.

Allensworth, Oliver P En. November 19th, 1861. Discharged for disability, October 22d, 1862. New Richmond, O.

Brining, Jacob J. En. October 20th, 1861. Died, Nashville, Tenn., June 16th, 1863.

Bourquin, Peter F En. October 21st, 1861. Versailles, O.

Buchanan, Stewart. En. October 21st, 1861. Killed at Chickamuga, September 20th, 1863.

Briggs, Isaac. En. October 21st, 1861. Discharged for disability, July 15th, 1862.

Barker, Joshua. En. October 23d, 1861. Wyandotte, O.

Beebout, David W En. November 9th, 1861. Corporal.

Boyer, Cyrus M. Recruit. Died, Atlanta, Ga., September 16th, 1864.

Boyd, John. Recruit. En. August 20th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 21st, 1865.

Bowers, William. Recruit.

Chambers, William W En. November 3d, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Invalid Corps, February 20th, 1864. Mustered out May 29th, 1865.

Chambers, William. En. October 21st, 1861. Transferred from "H." Laramie, O.

Chambers, Samuel S. En. October 21st, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., June 9th, 1862.

Collett, Henry. En. November 14th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Mustered out. Greenville, O.

Conner, James. En. October 21st, 1861. Dead.

Church, Wylie. Recruit. En. August 18th, 1862. Wounded, Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863. Thigh amputated next day. Died, Bridgeport, Ala., December 3d, 1863.

Church, Noah. Recruit. En. August 18th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V.

Dewees, Barnabas. En. October 20th, 1861. Versailles, O.

Demarra, Stephen. En. November 17th, 1861.

Denise, William. November 17th, 1861.

Davis, Lewis S. En. October 19th, 1861. Sidney, O.

Dennison, Andrew. En. October 21st, 1861. Discharged for disability, March 7th, 1863. Dead.

Dudgeon, Charles. Recruit. Died on cars near Stevenson, Ala., November 16th, 1863.

Davis, Elias. Recruit. En. September 15th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 21st, 1865. Olive Hill, Ky.

Edwards, Thomas. Recruit. Died, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1864.

Frabie, Nicholas. En. October 22d, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., December 18th, 1862.

Fox, Conrad. En. October 22d, 1861. Dead.

Fleming, John. En. December 5th, 1861. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V. Mustered out January 12th, 1865. Columbus, O.

Frazier, William. En. November 6th, 1861. New Richmond, O.

Flocker William. Recruit. Dropped from roll, January 8th, 1863.

Ginn, William. En. October 21st, 1861. Discharged for disability, July 15th, 1862. Dead.

Gutshall, John. En. November 19th, 1861. Invalid Corps, February 12th, 1864. Blind. Ft. Recovery, O.

Gray, John. Recruit. Died, Bridgeport, Ala., January 3d, 1864.

Gray, Nathaniel. Recruit. Died, Franklin, Tenn., March 13th, 1863.

Gruber, David. Recruit. En. August 22d, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V. Mustered out January 21st, 1865.

Harper, Thaddeus. En. December 7th, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., May 27th, 1862.

Hanselman, William. En. November 21st, 1861. Corporal. Versailles, O.

Icenagle, Adam. Recruit. En. August 20th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V. Died, Huntsville, Ala., February 25th, 1865.

Ionhoff, Samuel. Recruit.

Jones, Lewis. En. October 25th, 1861. Berlin, O.

Junken, Mathew O. Transferred from "H." Discharged, January 7th, 1863. Dead.

Johnson, Mayberry. En. October 19th, 1861. Corporal.

Keller, George. En. November 27th, 1861. Berlin, O.

Larminach, Henry. En. October 22d, 1861. Discharged for disability, April 15th, 1862. Versailles, O.

Lappin, Alexander. En. November 25th, 1861. Corporal. Dead.

Low, William. Recruit. Killed, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Maze, Nelson. En. October 21st, 1861. Discharged for disability, August 18th, 1863. Bryan, O.

Mussulman, William. En. October 18th, 1861. Versailles, O.

Mendenhall, Nathan. En. October 22d, 1861. Wounded and captured, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Musser, William. En. December, 7th, 1861. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out March 19th, 1865. Richmond, Ind.

Morgan, Mathias. Recruit.

Macomb, Ferguson. Recruit. Died, March 19th, 1863, at Ashland, Ky.

Muller, Wallace. Recruit. Dropped from roll, Piketon, Ky., March 20th, 1862.

Morris, James. Teamster.

Mayes, (Myers?) David. Recruit. En. August 20th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 21st, 1865.

Ong, Lindly. En. October 15th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., July 6th, 1862.

Ortman, Thomas H. Transferred from "C," December 1st, 1861.

Pilliod, Francis. En. October 31st, 1861. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 27th, 1864. Mustered out December, 1864. Versailles, O.

Perkins, George. En. October 21st, 1861. Discharged for disability, October 14th, 1863. Greenville, O.

Palmer, James H. Transferred from "C," December 1st, 1861. Discharged for disability, October 24th, 1862. Dead.

Richardson, Hiram. En. November 27th, 1861. Killed, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Rodgers, Cyrus M. En. October 15th, 1861. Commissary Sergeant, February 19th, 1864. New Richmond, O.

Rohr, George F En. November 18th, 1861. Corporal. Transferred to Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, October 29th, 1863. Mustered out December 9th, 1864. Dayton, O.

Ratliff, Joseph. Recruit. Dropped from roll, Louisa, Ky., January 7th, 1863.

Scott, Samuel. En. December 2d, 1861. Died, Paris, Ky., December 27th, 1861.

Shamo, Henry. En. November 2d, 1861. Corporal. S. & S. Home, Dayton, O.

Stonerock, Aaron. En. October 18th, 1861. Corporal. Wyandotte, O.

Soupp, Victor. En. November 1st, 1861.

Starrett, David. En. October 23d, 1861. Wounded, Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863. Dead.

Smith, Isaac. En. November 12th, 1861. Captured, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Dead.

Simpson, Mathew. En. November 4th, 1861. Sergeant Major, March 9th, 1862. First Lieutenant, May 9th, 1864. Not mustered. New Richmond, O.

Seymer, Henry. En. November 12th, 1861. Dead.

Stine, David. Recruit. En. August 22d, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V.

Sheppard, Andrew. Recruit. En August 24th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 21st, 1865.

Seaton, John. Recruit. En. August 28th, 1862. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V

Tordo, Charles. En. November 11th, 1861. Invalid Corps, January 12th, 1864. Dead,

Taylor, Benjamin. En. October 18th, 1861. Discharged for disability, July 2d, 1862. En. in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana V I. Dead.

Taylor, Oliver. En. October 18th, 1861. Corporal.

Weaver, Alfred. En. October 18th, 1861. Discharged for disability, October 19th, 1862.

Waggler, Christian. En. October 24th, 1861. Wyandotte, O.

Waggler, Jacob. En. November 4th, 1861. Wyandotte, O

West, Henry B. En. November 9th, 1861. Corporal. Wounded, Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863. New Richmond, O.

Winters, Samuel R. En. October 15th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Winters, Isaiah H. En. October 15th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Washington, Robert. En. October 28th, 1861. Wounded, Chichamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Williamson, William. Recruit. Dropped from roll, Louisa, Ky., January 8th, 1863.

COMPANY "K," FORTIETH O. V I.

Captain ALEXANDER A. KNAPP.

Second Lieutenant, October 24th, 1861. Captain, November 26th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Resigned on account of disability, March 16th, 1864. Union City, Ind.

First Lieutenant DAVID J. ROOP.

En. October 25th, 1861, as private. First Lieutenant, November 26th, 1861. Resigned on account of disability, January 5th, 1863. Second Lieutenant in the Three Months' Service, 1861. Celina, O.

Second Lieutenant BYRON B. ALLEN.

En. as private, October 25th, 1861. Second Lieutenant, November 26th, 1861. Resigned, January 31st, 1863. Muncie, Ind.

First Sergeant Charles L. Toner.
En. October 31st, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 19th, 1863. V. E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V First Lieutenant, January 9th, 1865. Mustered out by Special Order 171, April 13th, 1865. Jackson, Mich.

Sergeant William H. Topping.
En. November 5th, 1861. Second Lieutenant, February 10th, 1863. Wounded, Chickamuga, September 20th, 1863. First Lieutenant, March 19th, 1864. Mustered out on account of wound, June 1st, 1864.
Crookston, Minn.

Sergeant, George W Williams.
En. October 28th, 1861. V. E., January 2d, 1864. Wounded at Nashville, Tenn. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Sergeant Obed H. Beardslee.
En. October 29th, 1861. Killed, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863.

Sergeant William T. McDonald.
En. November 12th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., March 7th, 1862.

Corporal Benjamin F Williams.
En. October 29th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. V E., January 2d, 1864. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Thigh amputated. Discharged for disability, May 29th, 1865.
Wilksville, O.

Corporal Philip Dearworth.
En. October 28th, 1861. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Ft. Recovery, O.

Corporal Andrew J. Stickleman.
En. October 29th, 1861. Dropped from roll, Louisa, Ky., 1862. Celina, O.

Corporal John A. Dye.
En. November 5th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., May, 1862.

Corporal Daniel Leseney.
En. October 29th, 1861. Discharged for disability, 1863. Ft. Recovery, O.

Corporal James B. McDonald.
En. October 31st, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, Ga., September 19th, 1863.

Corporal Thomas Snyder.
En. November 7th, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., March, 1862.

Corporal David I. Galeanor.
En. October 30th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Wounded at Atlanta, 1864. Died in hospital from wound.

Musician Joel S. Hoyt.
En. October 2d, 1861. Mustered out, Pulaski, Tenn., November 6th, 1864. Ft. Recovery, O.

Musician Francis M. Crouch.
En. November 12th, 1861. Promoted to Chief Musician. Dead.

Teamster Michael Keister.
En. November 15th, 1861. Coldwater, O.

PRIVATES.

Arbaugh, Joseph B. En. November 15th, 1861. Discharged in 1862. Coldwater, O.

Butcher, John. En. November 21st, 1861. Discharged for disability, 1862. Union City, Ind.

Butcher, Samuel. En. November 21st, 1861.

Butcher, Martin. (Possibly same as above.)

Beardslee, D. J. En. October 28th, 1862. Mustered out December 23d, 1864. Osceola, Mo.

Bigham, Jacob. En. November 2d, 1861. Discharged for disability, January 12th, 1863. Elsie, Mich.

Collins, Solomon J. En. November 14th, 1861. Died, Piketon, Ky., March 13th, 1862.

Constable, John L. En. October 29th, 1861. Died, Ashland, Ky., February 25th, 1862.

Clum, Hiram L. En October 29th, 1861. Wounded, Pine Mountain, Ga., June 10th, 1864. Died from wound, Chattanooga, June 20th, 1864.

Colton, Elijah. En. October 29th, 1861. V E., February 28th, 1864. Crawfordsville, Ind.

Carmack, Charles. En. October 31st, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Dead.

Carmack, Ephraim. En. October 31st, 1861. Killed at Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864.

Casebeer, Andrew J En. November 2d, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V

Coon, George W En. November 7th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Died, Nashville, Tenn., November 28th, 1863.

Clark, George. En. November 14th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Beaver City, Neb

Crouch, David E. En. November 21st, 1861. V. E., March 20th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Sergeant, July 1st, 1865. Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Celina, O.

Collins, Thomas. En. November 29th, 1861. Dead.

Cole, Nathaniel. En. November 26th, 1861. Mustered out November 26th, 1864. Dead.

Denny, Thomas H. En. November 8th, 1861. Dropped from roll, 1862. Millbrook, Mich.

Denny, William. En. November 9th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1861. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Ft. Recovery, O.

Denny, Jasper. En. November 9th, 1861. Tipton, Ind.

Dye, James R. Recruit. V. E., February 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Millbrook, Mich.

Dearworth, John P. (Probably same as Corporal Phillip Dearworth.) V. E. January 2d, 1864. Captured, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Seven months in rebel prisons. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Denny, Harvey. Sent home from Camp Chase, O. Died, 1862.

Denny, Frank. Recruit. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 21st, 1865.

Ely, Frank. Recruit. Transferred to Invalid Corps, September 20th, 1863. Neenah, Wis.

Ely, Frederick. Recruit. V E., February 1st, 1864. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Sergeant, July 1st, 1865. Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Edmonson, William. Recruit. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out June 21st, 1865.

Fought, William H. En. October 28th, 1861. Geneva, Ind.

Franklin, Aaron. En. October 28th, 1861. Discharged for disability, April 4th, 1863. Macedon, O.

Franklin, George W En. October 28th, 1861. Dropped from roll, Louisa, Ky., 1862.

Franklin, Jasper. Recruit. V E., February 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Macedon, O.

Fox, Joseph H. En. November 5th, 1861.

Franks, Jackson. Recruit. En. May 20th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Ganger, John. En. October 3d, 1861. Coldwater, O.

Gaggan, Patrick. En. November 15th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Celina, O.

Gray, John C. En. November 15th, 1861. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, December 19th, 1864. Coldwater, O.

Harry, William, En. November 8th, 1861. Dropped from roll, 1862. Portland, Ind.

Hedrick, William. En. November 2d, 1861. Discharged for disability, 1863. Ft. Recovery, O.

Houk, Micheal H. En. November 22d, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Wounded, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Leg amputated. Winchester, Ind.

Hunter, Elisha H. En. November 29th, 1861, V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V. Mustered out October 3d, 1865. North Prairie, Minn.

Hempsmyer, Christian. En. November 17th, 1861. Dead.

Haas, Cyrus. Recruit. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V. Mustered out at Nashville, June 21st, 1865. Medarysville, Ind.

Hoyd, Henry. Recruit. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Keister, George W. En. November 7th, 1861. Coldwater, O.

Keister, David. En. November 7th, 1861. Penamo, Mich.

Kennard, John. En. November 17th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. Celina, O.

Leseney, Daniel. En. October 29th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Holt, Mich.

Lipps, Joseph. En. November 8th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V Musterer out, Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865. Peoria, Ill.

Lipps, George. Recruit. V E., February 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V Ft. Recovery, O.

Myers, Nathaniel. En. October 30th, 1861. Elsie, Mich.

McDonald, James H. En. November 15th, 1861. Kidder, Mo.

McDaniel, John E. En. November 2d, 1861. V. E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Corporal. Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Ft. Recovery, O.

McFeely, Alfred. En. October 28th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. V E., January 2d, 1864. Corporal, July 1st, 1865. Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Marion, Ind.

McGee, John. En. October 31st, 1861. Captured, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864. Celina, O.

Mott, James Z. En. November 3d, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Commissary Sergeant, July 3d, 1865. Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Ft. Recovery, O.

McMurry, Samuel A.

Root, Hezekiah. En. November 14th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865.

Stickleman, Henry. En. November 2d, 1861.

Stretchberry, James. En. November 15th, 1861. V E., January 26th, 1864. Wounded, Chattahoochie River, Ga., 1864. Weston, O.

Stretchberry, Robert. En. November 12th, 1861.

Smith, Irvin J. En. November 15th, 1861. Killed, Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863.

Smith, Washington. En. November 3d, 1861. Died, Franklin, Tenn., April 20th, 1863.

Shatto, Adam. En. November 7th, 1861. V. E., January 2d, 1864. Wounded, Atlanta, Ga., 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Dunkirk, Ind

Shatto, John. En. November 21st, 1861. V E., February 28th, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Corporal, July 6th, 1865. Coldwater, O

Smith, James. En. November 8th, 1861. Bellefontaine, O.

Sutherland, John. En. November 8th, 1861. Mustered out November 17th, 1864. Ft. Recovery, O

Swartz, Asbury. En. October 28th, 1861. Dead.

Steele, Francis. En. October 29th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Killed, Kenesaw, Ga., June 20th, 1864.

Scott, Marion H. En. November 18th, 1861. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Dead

Snyder, Oscar. En. October 26th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. V E , February 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Portland, Ind.

Topping, George W Recruit. V E., February 1st, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V. V

Williams, John W En. October 29th, 1861. Wounded, Chickamauga, September 20th, 1863. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Wellston, O.

Wells, William. En. November 11th, 1861. Dropped from roll, 1862. Macedon, O.

Wells, Benoni. En. November 8th, 1861. V E. January 2d, 1864.

Waldren, Daniel. En. November 13th, 1861.

Winters, John. En. October 31st, 1861. Died, Ironton, O., April 8th, 1862.

Woodring, Jonathan. Recruit. Wounded, Chickamauga, Ga., September 20th, 1863. V E., January 2d, 1864. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out October 3d, 1865. Hazel Green, Kan.

ADDITIONAL NAMES.

Clarridge, Enoch Harvey. Company "C." Recruit. Transferred to Fifty-first O. V V Mustered out at Victoria, Texas, October 3d, 1865. Chalmers, Ind.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 11, line 18 from top, for "July," read September.

Page 12, line 6 from top, for "July," read September.

Page 20, line 5 from bottom, for "epidemic," read epidemic of contagious diseases.

Page 37, line 15 from top, for "July," read June.

Page 43, line 7 from bottom, for "attempt a crossing lower down," read attempt a crossing of the Chickamauga lower down.

Page 82, line 10 from top, for "movement to the left," read movement to the right.

Page 95, line 15 from top, for "our single division," read Wagner's division of our corps.

Page 166, first line, for "Damiels," read Daniels.

SUMMARY

Killed in battle	58
Died of wounds	28
Died of disease	140
Died in rebel prisons	29
Drowned	2
Lost on Steamer "Sultana"	2
Dead of the Regiment	259
Resigned	25
Discharged for disability	92
Wounded*	143
Captured	88

*The number of wounded recorded falls short of the actual number, as many slightly wounded were never reported. Aside from this, the above summary is substantially correct.